...otor House
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...AND MOTOR
...Y,
...D. FORT.
...AY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

...L. NO. 229. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914. ONE ANNA.

...PPING.

...& ORIENTAL
...OMPANY.
...ERVICE.

	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
	8000		..
	125000		..
	8000		..
	6080 Mooltan.	..	10000
	8000		..
Ge	6000 Moldavia	..	10000
	8000		..
	6000 Egypt.	..	3600
Ico	11500		..
	6000 Medina	..	12500
	8000		..
	6000 Mongolia	..	10000
	8000		..

...LLARD PIER on the ...engers must attend at ... for medical inspection ...f the Port.

... cannot go on board

...TS, CHINA. JAPAN. ...NEW ZEALAND.

... Bombay usually fort... ...DAYS. Single and Re... ... on favourable terms. ...d further information

...R. BURNEY, ...ng Superintendent, Bombay.

...N KAISHA. ...ership Co., Ltd.) ...in Japan. ...re, Hongkong and ...hai.

...Con.	Arrival.	Departure.
...S.	4th Sept.	30th Sept.
...ma	15th Oct.	27th Oct.
...ma	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
...ma	12th Nov.	24th Nov.
...ma	29th Nov.	11th Dec.

...BUKIYAMA, ... Manager, ...I-KAI-SHA, ...y Road, Bombay.

... Co., Ltd., ...TURING HEMISTS. ...POONA. ...nicals, Surgical ...pparatus, Patent ...sts' sundries of ...from the makers ...of material, from ...from Railways, ...States, Schools, ...es. ...Marble Mer... ...rs. ... & Co., ...r the ...TILE Co., ...T., FORT, ...es, Urinals, ...tc. ...T RATES ...OLE," ..., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about;	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8350	3rd Feb.	6th Feb.
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	....	....
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Lucknow	A&C	9339	15th "	17th March
City of Lancaster	A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester	A&C	5561	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	13th April	14th April
City of Cairo	A&C	....	21st "	....
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles	A&C	8350	8th May	10th "
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	901	439	649
London via Marseilles	658	1,091	489	869
Liverpool	605	957	463	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	727

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Umsinga"	4,500,	10th October 1914

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA.
LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2,184 Fri. 2nd Oct. *6 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 5th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.
*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.
(Weekly.)
A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S.S. CHAKDARA 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 1st October, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
30th September, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	579	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	....

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA.
83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 121

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
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J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

NOVELTIES
DISCLOSING
A PROGRESSIVE ART.

New Enamel and Gem Jewellery
New and Smart Sapphire Jewellery
New Interchangeable Jewellery
New Diamond Platinum and Pearl Pendants
New Rock Crystal set Diamonds Pendants
New Tulle Bow and Velvet Neckslides
New Dainty "Mouchoir Necklets
New Diamond an fancy Stone Drop Necklets
New Gold and Enamel Lockets
New Designs in Jewelled Rings
New Platinum and gold fancy Bracelets
New Designs in drop Earrings
New Gold and Platinum Brooches
New Gold and Ename Buttons and Links.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Kankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information, regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,970
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with, copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MASSAGE, on approved Medical lines. English system by expert European lady practitioner. Apply Box No. 908, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3957

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE N-w batch for Corporation of Accountants and London Chamber of Commerce examinations will begin from October. 100 per cent. passes in 1913. Fees moderate. Opp. Whiteaways. 3976

OUR "Famous Domestic Suites" of 6 Padlocks 1¾in., with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 11 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs. 13 per set. Excellent for all use. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as CASHIER by a Hindu. First class references. Apply Box No. 545 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED.—An European F.A. or B.A., also a trained Kindergarten teacher for Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2594

WANTED one INTERMEDIATE and TWO ROVING FRAMES in perfectly sound working order. Apply giving specification, name and year of the maker. Apply to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3945

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 60 per mensem, with prospects of increase, for teachers' post in Government Schools, in the Nagpur Circle.

Apply to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur Circle, Nagpur, C. P. 2605

WANTED a LADY GRADUATE DOCTOR with MIDWIFERY experience. Pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150. Private visiting allowed, good prospects. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, 3954 Bhawnagar State.

WANTED Two ELEPHANTS for Kashmir Darbar. One of these must be a magnificent animal to be ridden on State Ceremonial occasions. Application should be made with a photograph of the animals stating age, height, price and suspicious marks to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

To His Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Jammu and Kashmir State.

2608

WANTED a Second Clerk in Cantonment Office, Aurrangabad, pay H. S. Rs. 40 per mensem. Must be highly recommended by his present European employers. He should be able to typewrite and keep books and files carefully. A highly efficient, capable and honest man will have a good prospect for promotion to Head Clerk on H. S. Rs. 70 rising to H. S. Rs. 80 per mensem. Anglo-Indians or Parsee candidates will be also considered. Clerks from other Cantonment offices will be favourably considered if specially recommended by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Apply direct to the Cantonment Magistrate, Aurangabad. 2601

WANTED from 1st October, temporary Head Driver, with First Class Engineers Boiler Act Certificate, for Lucknow Water Works for three months; half quarters free, pay Rs. 160 per mensem only, no other allowances whatsoever. Apply in writing to SUPERINTENDENT, IN-SOLE-CHARGE, Lucknow Water Works, sending copies of certificates and reason of leaving last employment.

By order,
W. E. BOTTING,
Secretary, Municipal Board.
Municipal Office,
Lucknow:
The 22nd September 1914. 2602

WANTED.

WANTED LADY TYPIST for extra work. Apply sharp to Box No. 910 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3974

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED a COPYING CLERK, pay upto Rs. 25. Apply personally I. K. POPAT Princess Street, Manhar Building, 8 to 9 morning. 3973

WANTED—Rs. 5,000. Gentleman holding good position requires loan on personal and other sound security. Apply Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3955

WANTED at once SHORT HAND TYPIST with machine or without machine for a Solicitor's firm. Apply to MESSERS. MULJI & THAKOREDAS, 7, Church Gate Street. 3977

WANTED ONE CIVIL ENGINEER and TWO GRADUATES, B.A., or M.A. Parsis preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the DEWAN, MORVI STATE. 3975

WANTED a B. Sc. for the DARBAR HIGH SCHOOL, Jodhpur, to teach Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply at once with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, EDUCATION JODHPUR. 3971

WANTED SITUATION by a young qualified doctor having 10 years experience possessing best testimonials. Charitable Dispensary Preferred. Full explanation with reply. Please write to:—DOCTOR, c/o NIXON & Co., Bombay No. 7. 3970.

WANTED one good and competant YARN and CLOTH GODOWN-KEEPER and one DUTY CLERK having thorough experience in the line and who have worked in the local mills'.

Apply to MANAGER, MADHAVJI DHARAMSY MILL 1, Foras Road, Bombay. 3933

WANTED for Deesa Cantonment a SANITARY INSPECTOR, must be a man of education and previous experience. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem and Rs. 10 horse allowance. Applicants to forward copies of testimonials stating qualifications, caste, etc.

Apply to THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Deesa. 2604

WANTED an experienced TRAINER of race horses, and ponies, one able to ride work preferred, in Rajkot from November 15th, 1914, to March 1st, 1915. Maximum Salary Rs. 500 a month, second class railway fare to Rajkot and second class fare to Station of destination within the Bombay Presidency, after the Races on February 28th, 1915, and furnished tent free. The Trainer will not be allowed to ride at the Meeting.

Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Kathiawar Race Club, Rajkot. 2602

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, Telephone Department, H. H. the Nizam's Government.

Applicants should be Electrical Engineers having sound up-to-date knowledge of Telephony. Experience of laying Telephone cables is essential.

The appointment will, for the first year, be probationary and terminable on one month's notice on either side.

Applications giving qualifications, nationality and age together with copies of testimonials and quoting the terms regarding salary, etc., on which they are prepared to accept the appointment should reach. Undersigned by the 1st November, 1914.

MIR AHMED ALI,
Secretary to Government,
H. H. the Nizam's Public Works Department, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2603

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CONCERT GRAND PIANO. Erard. In perfect condition. Apply Box No. 909 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3969

FOR SALE—DISTRICT TONGA with hardy ponies 7 and 8 years. Rupees 450/-. Reasonable offer invited. Apply to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3917

FOR SALE—REMINGTON No. 7 TYPEWRITER in perfect working order. Price Rs. 80. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply "N. B." Post Box No. 214, Bombay 452

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2496

TO HOUSE PAINTERS & DECORATORS.—We have a quantity of Temerare Washable Distemper at especially reduced rates for quantities. For further particulars apply to W. H. THORNS & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay. 3963

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona, or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son. Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. 18 HEADS of DRAWING 7 Deliveries each, Howard and Bulough. At present in good working order. Apply to the MANAGER JAMSHED MILLS, Parel 3956

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3688

TO BE LET

TO BE LET a decent COMMODIOUS SHOP in Apollo Bunder formerly occupied by Messrs. M. H. Essack & Coy. next to F. MURAGLIA & COY. to whom apply. Most suitable for Motor Garrage or any other trade. Rent reasonable. 3758

TO BE LET a very good FLAT in DATOOBHOY MANSIONS on Mayo Road, with Electric lights, fans and lift. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.
3961

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M.		1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep. 7.35
22.37	„ Muttra	„ 6.45
23.20	„ Delhi	„ 6. 0
5.48	„ Bhatinda	„ 23.43
7.18	„ Ferozepore Cantonment	„ 22.12
8.56	„ Lahore Cantonment West	„ 20.32
11.17	„ Wazirabad	„ 17.50
14. 0	„ Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	„ 14.54
12.49	„ Jhelum	„ 16.13
15.50	„ Rawalpindi	„ 13.32
19.10	„ Nowshera	„ 9.47
20.13	„ Peshawar Cantonment	„ 8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.	Up Northern Express.*
1.2.3. H. M.		1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep. 6. 0
1.23	„ Meerut Cantonment	„ 2.11
3.27	„ Saharanpur	„ 23. 5
7.26	„	„ 21. 8
8. 0	Dep. Am Cantonment †	Arr. 20.45
10.30	Arr. Kalka †	Dep. 19.30
		Arr. 18.40
	Simla	Dep. 13 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI LAXMIBAI wife of BHAU MANGESH WAGLE late of Bombay Hindu Gond Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant residing at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BHAU MANGESH WAGLE of Bombay Gond Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 21st day of September, 1914.

Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3972

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 10,000 JODKA TEAK half round sleepers 6 ft. x 9 in. x 4½ in. are invited by the undersigned upto noon of 10th OCTOBER, 1914.

Tender form, specification, and conditions of contract can be obtained on payment of a fee of rupee one.

MANAGER AND ENGINEER IN CHIEF.

NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

The Tramway is now opened and trains will run to the following timings:—

ON MONDAYS.

UP.	DOWN.	UP.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran Dep. 7-25	Neral Dep. 10-0	Matheran Dep. 15-45
Neral Arr. 8-57	Matheran Arr. 12-0	Neral Arr. 17-17

FROM TUESDAY TO FRIDAY AND ON SUNDAYS.

DOWN.		UP.	
	H. M.		H. M.
Neral	Dep. 10-0	Matheran	Dep. 15-45
Matheran	Arr. 12-0	Neral	Arr. 17-17

ON SATURDAYS.

DOWN.		UP.		DOWN.	
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Neral Dep.	10-0	Matheran	Dep. 13-45	Neral Dep.	16-25
Matheran Arr.	12-0	Neral	Arr. 15-17	Matheran Arr.	18-25

2. Books containing Coupon Tickets available between Bombay and Matheran can be obtained on application to the Booking Offices at Victoria Terminus.

W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 29th September 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT WARI BUNDER.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat, jawari, linseed, bajree, rice, harda, castor seeds and rape-seeds in bags, bundle of gunny, bags of mohaseed boxes of bangles, boxes of household articles, case of hair oil, bundle of grass, lot of steel hoops and bands, bundles of old record, lot of condemned sheets, bags of sweeping grains, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Broch St., Dana Bunder in the godown of Messrs. Valji Abji by order of Messrs. Valji Abji and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Kilachand Deovchand and Co.

150 bags brown small linseed.
300 bags brown small linseed.
350 bags brown small linseed.
250 bags brown bold linseed.

The above bags were sold for ready delivery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram in good order.
1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Handsome strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in very good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, 14-2 17 years, sound quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI.

On TUESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bhawanidas Narotamdas and on account and risk of the mortgagors Moreshwar Harichandra Joshi, Manchhandranath Moreshwar Joshi, and Chhotu Moreshwar Joshi, the last named a minor under the age of 18 years by his duly appointed guardian the said Moreshwar Harichandra Joshi, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 883 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old No. New No. C/3208 Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. D/1688 and bounded on the East by the common passage and beyond which is the property belonging to the Estate of Rao Bahadur Harichandra Krishna Joshi, on the West by the common passage and beyond which are the properties of Anandrao Harichandra Joshi and Yeshwantrao Harichandra Joshi, on the North by the common passage and beyond which is the property of Khanderao Moroji and on the South by the property of Govindrao Harichandra Joshi and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 412 and 413 (1) and street Nos. 11 and 12 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 30th September, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

Under the instruction of Mr. Gambhirchand Kedarnath, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p.m. at Mr. Kalidas Naranji's godown situated at Dana Bunder No. 22, Clive Road.

A quantity of Linseed in lots of 25 tons each to suit the convenience of the purchaser on Railway Delivery Terms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

By order of Mr. Gambhirchand Kedarnath and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 1st October, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at his godown No. 21-23 at Kalyan Street the contract of the month of September 1914.

Each lot of 25 tons of new Brown Bold Linseed to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 6th Proximo sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VOLKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

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"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

To-Night

The Beautiful Pathe color Film

THE UNGEON

OF

DESPA R.

A Drama in Three Parts by M. C. de Morthon?

CAST:—

Pierre Dornage	M. Kemm
Jean Varnier	M. Pierre Magnier
Robert Gallier	M. Dharsay
Marie Renoir, Suzanne Varnier	Mdlle. Noiseux.

A DRAMA CONTAINING TENSE AND THRILLING SITUATIONS.

IT WILL BE TALKED ABOUT.

This means the Realization of every manager's fondest hope.

MOUTH TO MOUTH PUBLICITY.

TO-NIGHT

PATHE'S WAR FILMS.

By those daring men with the cigarette stained fingers who hang on the smoke of the battlefield

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12

Prize Shows:—Sat. Sun. 5 to 6-30.

POPULAR PRICES

Under European Management.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND

will be given by the Pupils

OF THE

JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL

On October 18th 1914 at 5 p.m.

IN THE

Y. W. C. A. HALL.

Tickets may be obtained

At the School or the

Y. W. C. A.

Reserved Seats Rs. 2.

Unreserved „ Rs. 1.

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If you desire to wit
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THE BATTLE OF
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Specially arra
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To give the most li
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Commencing Saturda
Every Saturday and S
5-15 to 6-45; and 7 to 8-
10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.
The Film has been se
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Wednesday the 30th
AT 3 p. m.
UNDER THE DISTIN
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Tickets to be had at
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XCELSIOR.

Manager Mr. James McGrath.

TEL. No. 288.

-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

ICE B. BANDMANN PRESENTS THE

OMANN OPERA Co.

Wed
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Tonight for the first time in Bombay
The smartest musical farce of recent years
"OH! OH!! DELPHINE!!!"
From the Shaftsbury Theatre, London.

Fri.
2nd.

"THE MARRIAGE MARKET"

"THE ALKAN PRINCES"

n at 8-30 Commence at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

s. 40, 30, 15. Orchestra Rs. 5. Dress Circle Rs. 5.
reserved Pit Stalls Rs. 2. Gallery Re. 1.
Plans Now Open at ROSE & Co.

RICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT! Tel. 1127 No.

SPLENDID, STIRRING DRAMAS 3

ATTLE OF MANILLA.

ROBBING AND NERVE THRILLING WAR DRAMA.

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Two of the best Dramas of the season.

WAR CARTOONS | Series No. 6 This Week.

ing Portraits of Famous War Personalities.

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Nightly :—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

Saturday Sunday and also Monday on account o
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STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Above medicine can be had at Messrs KEMP and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The monsoon has been weak and the unsettled conditions off Bombay coast have disappeared. Rainfall has been local in Bengal, Gujarat and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore, southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Narayanganj one and a half inches; Veraval, Surat and Malegaon a half; Cochin three quarters; Salem one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th September 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are very lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Gujarat; Veraval has had 0.57", Rajkot 0.27" and Surat 0.59". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.52" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the Coromandel coast but has appeared in Malabar where it has been fairly general and in Gujarat and Kathiawar where it has been local. Local rain has fallen also in the north Bombay Deccan. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Local rain is likely in Malabar. A few showers are possible in south Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 29th of September 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	90.5	78.0	57	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	95.9	78.5	50	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	93.1	81.9	77	..	0.53	0.36
Do. (25th)	91.8	82.8	81	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	76.6	55	..	9.58	4.85
Rawalpindi	94.9	61.7	64	..	22.98	0.60
Lahore	94.9	68.4	72	..	19.16	4.08
Sirsa	95.2	67.5	66	..	18.26	..
Ambala	91.7	66.1	75	..	33.26	9.81
Delhi	92.0	73.2	64	..	29.18	5.82
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.1	73.9	61	..	28.92	6.82
Mainpuri	93.0	72.9	70	..	23.92	0.96
Jhansi;	95.7	75.0	58	..	24.86	—9.51
Cawnpore	92.6	76.1	74	..	28.33	—8.71
Allahabad	94.1	74.1	69	..	36.16	2.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	102.5	75.6	76	..	4.43	2.17
Karachi	87.8	76.1	85	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	93.4	71.9	62	..	18.74	—0.06
Jaipore	96.4	70.1	59	..	23.97	2.34
Kotah	95.4	74.6	59	..	24.09	—1.99
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	73.0	74	..	11.25	—2.03
Dwarka	86.9	80.2	83	..	17.16	3.52
Veraval	85.1	74.3	82	0.57	27.17	10.12
Rajkot	91.9	73.9	83	0.27	34.38	8.95
Bhavnagar Para	93.0	78.4	80	..	38.07	19.11
Surat	93.5	73.7	9	0.59	57.65	18.56
Ahmedabad	95.5	77.5	75	..	39.38	10.57
Deesa	93.9	72.3	69	..	26.55	2.40
Neemuch	91.0	69.1	73	0.06	28.52	1.62
Indore	92.1	72.1	76	..	25.48	—4.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	72.3	81	..	46.99	—3.39
Saugor	92.2	71.8	66	..	32.11	—9.92
Hoshangabad	92.1	71.8	79	..	43.88	—1.29
Khandwa	92.8	76.0	72	..	29.43	2.36
Akola	94.1	72.8	69	..	26.64	—1.29
Amraoti	91.8	74.4	66	..	31.83	2.04
Nagpur	93.6	74.6	71	..	39.82	—3.46
Chanda	91.5	71.0	80	..	35.07	—12.44
Raipur	90.2	75.6	84	..	41.48	—2.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	78.4	89	..	81.28	12.70
Ratnagiri	85.1	75.1	84	..	12544	30.16
Mormugao	85.2	74.7	92	..	11265	26.79
Karwar	84.7	70.1	95	..	14393	32.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.3	71.5	75	0.52	26.50	7.69
Ahmednagar	89.1	67.4	70	..	16.74	—1.04
Poona	87.2	71.5	81	0.03	29.70	9.11
Sholapur	89.0	75.6	75	..	24.18	1.53
Bijapur	87.3	70.3	71	..	13.76	0.38
Belgaum	81.2	63.1	94	..	78.87	40.96
Aurangabad	89.1	69.6	64	..	24.73	0.53
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.2	72.2	74	..	?	?
Hyderabad	86.1	72.7	78	..	39.32	15.36
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	76.2	78	..	13221	23.51
Calicut	89.0	76.1	90	0.22	90.93	2.54
Cochin	89.2	74.9	87	0.61	71.35	—1.18
Colombo	88.5	73.3	95	0.23	19.12	—1.56
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madhpatam	92.8	79.2	84	0.01	23.24	0.07
Bellary	94.0	74.2	67	..	11.80	1.37
Cuddapah	89.4	74.7	70	..	19.84	0.50
Madras	89.5	79.0	84	..	19.49	3.65
Bangalore	81.3	66.8	84	..	14.69	—4.27
Coimbatore	96.0	73.7	74	..	8.70	—1.80
Trichinopoly	94.0	78.1	64	..	7.87	—3.82
Kapatnam	91.0	77.9	76	..	11.48	0.92

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 29th, 14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 29th Sep: 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	00	81	28	68	61	49	35
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	01	84	18	78	95	53	39
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	00	86	24	78	32	53	
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	00	92	96	80	91	53	21

GWALIOR RACES.

With the sanction of the

STEWARDS WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

And with the approval of

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA,

the Gwalior Autumn Meeting 191

Is ABANDONED, owing to the war

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 29th September 1914 was 30·09 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba.

Bombay, September 28th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.823 inches
Temperature of Air	82.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.818 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	5.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0 "
Minimum do. do.	76.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	96 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 inches
Total fall during month	21.13 "
Total fall during year	81.48 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m on 29th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
Tu	29	m 8 23	26 3	29	m 1 17	18 4
W	30	m 8 32a	24 3	30	m 2 45a	19 5
Th	Oct. 1	m 9 12	26 3		m 3 24a	18 6
F	2	m 9 28a	25 3	1	m 3 15	18 2
S	3	m 9 50	26 11	2	m 3 57a	17 7
Sun	4	m 10 10a	26 2	3	m 3 57	18 0
M	5	m 10 22	27 0		m 4 26a	17 0
		m 10 46a	26 10		m 4 3	17 11
		m 10 50	27 1		m 4 53a	16 6
		m 11 19a	27 4	4	m 5 4	17 11
		m 11 15	27 6		m 5 19a	16 1
		m 11 50a	27 7		m 5 33	18 0
		m 11 41	26 11	5	m 5 44a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
" 29	(Tuesday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30m.
" 30	(Wednesday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m.
Oct. 1	(Thursday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 28m.
" 2	(Friday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 27m.
" 3	(Saturday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26m.
" 4	(Sunday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26m.
" 5	(Monday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 25m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 32-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th ,10th. p.m.

RECENT FLOODS IN U. P.

SERIOUS BREACHES ON O. AND R. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept 29.

The floods reported recently, seriously breached the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway main line at Bhitaura, between Bareilly and Moradabad and the through service between the stations above and below Bareilly and Moradabad respectively, has for the time beisg to be worked via Chandausi, involving late running of the mails. A diversion round the breach is expected to be completed by the 1st October at the latest, when the normal running will be resumed.

MYSORE "DUSSERAH" FESTIVITIES.

THE EUROPEAN DURBAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Sept. 29.

The European Durbar in connection with the "Dusserah" festivities at Mysore was held at the Palace last night and was witnessed by several thousand spectators. The British Resident drove to the Palace in state under an escort provided by the Mysore local lancers and household troops and was received with full military honours. A salute of thirteen guns was furnished by fort the battery both on arrival and departure while in the Durbar Hal' the guests were entertained to a series of acrobatic feats and wrestling bouts which took place in the courtyard below, followed by a display of pyotechnics. The function closed with the departure of the Resident and the presentation of guests to H. H. the Maharajah.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

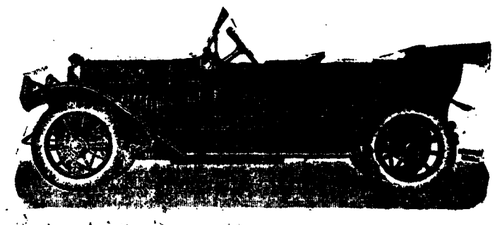
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDOMITABLE

Peugeot



IT MUST BE A GOOD CAR.

A few of its records:—

GRAND PRIX de l'A.C.F. 1912-13
GRAND PRIX de la Sarthe
GRAND PRIX of America
COUPE D' L'AUTO MONT VENTOUX MOUNTAIN CLIMB.

Also holder of following 16 H. P. R.A.C. Rating Class E. Records:—

	M. P. H.
Half Mile (Flying Start)	106-19 "
Kilometre "	105-82 "
Mile "	105-36 "
10 Laps (Standing Start) 16 mins. 29 3-5 secs.	

And you cannot do better than invest in one of these Famous Cars.

SOLE AGENTS:—

W. H. THORNS & Co.,

369-371, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND **"RED SEAL"**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. BARTON

F.I.O. F.S.M.C. FREEMAN. D.B.O.A.

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensures the very best result.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

THE ONLY ADDRESS—**HORNBY RD.**—OPP. PETIT'S LIBRARY

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, September 28.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales Saturday..	2,400
Cotton Sales to-day	2,600
Imports	1,250

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 28th.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England	£ 3,40,000
Bar Silver spot..	24
Fine white Java Sugar	24-6
Afloat October sellers	22-6

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London Sept. 28th.

Wheat afloat to U. K. ..	..1,480,000
Cotton seed	127/6
White Wheat Karachi	45/3
Ceylon Rubber	2/1
Do. January March..	2 2½
Cocoann oil Spot Current	44 1-4
do Sept. Nov.	41 1-4
do Cochin Spot	55
do Sept Nov	46
Copra	24

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 29th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 6½ lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

BANK'S SELLING—	s. d.
T. T. ready	..1 3 13/16
D D. mail	..1 3⅞
T T. forward. Nov.	..1 3 27/32
BANK'S BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 ⅜
60 d/s Japan	..148

We quote :—

BULLION.

The local market is quiet and rates are easier, ready bars being offered at 74—10. Spot bar silver in London yesterday was 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	....		
Sovereigns, (dragons) 15	0	0	
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) 74	10	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 26th and 27th September 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	21*	24,809
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	40	46,962

* Boxes and bars.

COTTON.

The stock of cotton at the U. S. Ports is 316,000 bales against 473,000 bales last year, and at the Interior Ports 237,000 bales against 195,000. In Liverpool the stock is 829,000 bales against 449,000.

The local market opened quiet and easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 207, fully good Bengal Rs. 136 and fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 171. Prices were almost on a level with the minimum fixed rates for forward contracts allowable under the resolution passed by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association on the 2nd inst. Later in the morning good Broach touch Rs. 205 and Bengal and Khamgaon were Re. 1 lower (all these being the fixed minimum prices) a report being current in the bazaar that the fixed rates would to-day be lowered by the Cotton Trade Association. No change has, however, been made in these rates, and the market closes quiet at Rs. 205 for good Broach. Business is slack.

Ready cotton is quiet with little enquiry

WHEAT AND SEEDS

There is little or nothing doing in any of these markets and rates are nominal.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	101 Bales.
Wheat	5,169 Cwts.
Linseed	8 "
Rape, Rai etc	Nil "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed.....	Nil "
Groundnuts.....	528 "
Castorseed	694 "
Rice	1,096 "
Myrabolams	Nil "
Cottonseed	2,200 "
Mowraseed	Nil. "
Gram	6,651 "
Jowar.....	Nil "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	238 "

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, ESQ., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,

Managing Director

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28

Nigretia	Raddish	Port Said Aug. 17
Wadan	Peterson	Alexandria Sept. 9
Kassala	Smith	Brindisi Sept. 9
Umsinga	Cox	Durban pt. 9

The following vessel begon to load yesterday.

Steamer Waddon	for	New York & Philadelphia
" Kasala	for	Baltimore

Tuesday, September 29.

S. S. Nigretia:—The steamer Nigretia, 2,044 tons, captain Raddish, arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Said which port she left on August 17 with ballast.

S. S. Waddon:—The steamer Waddon, 2,561 tons, captain J. A. Peterson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Alexandria which port she left on September 9 with ballast.

S. S. Kassala:—The steamer Kassala, 2,498 tons, captain A. Smith, arrived in harbour on Monday from Brindisi which port she left on September 9 with ballast.

S. S. Umsinga:—The steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons, captain A. Cox, arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban which port she left on September 9 with a cargo of coal and passengers.

S.S. Massillia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massillia, outward-bound passed Suez, on the 26th instant, and is expected here on the 7th proximo.

P. DOCK.

A Lewoe	Wheele	D. M. K
C. & R. Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co
D & E Clan Mackeller ..	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
F Clan of Nagpur	ain	K. N. & Co
M Kartoo	Hallbury	T. M. & Co
N Hesperoo	Sandass	P. & O. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
1	Nigretia 2040..	Raddish..	N F NF W. & A. Grahan & Co
2	Querimba	Willsher	M. M. & Co
3	Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)	Wickie
4	Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
5	Varsova	Roose	M. M. & Co
6	Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
7	Colombo Maru	Sakamato	N Y K.
8	Kilchattan	Macmillan	L. Dreyfus & Co
10 & 12	City of Manchester	Scobie	K. N. & Co
12 & 13	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S.N.Co
16	Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co

H W P D.

Baladuri	Mahomed..	B. O. S. N. Co. Ld.
Irrawadi	Goolam	

OFFSIDE.

N Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	Jee.Twandas Co
Abbassieh	Findley	
Armetis	Reedher	
Bangala	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. Co
Bretwaldia	Evans	M M. & Co
Cape Antebes	Lockead	Texas & Co
Calthness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Dumra	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Galvale	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karadella	Monsel	B. & F. S. N. Co
Kogarna	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kassala	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co
Logan	Neilson	T. N. & Co
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & C
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co
Muskobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Pentakota	Stewart	M M & Co
Rosefels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Scalds	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Silidra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	They & Co
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooper	
Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Varzina	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Warton	Thompson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manage
Waddon	Peterson	M. & A. G. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KRATOS (s) 30 bales wool F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 25 cwts. cardimums 34 cwts. beeswax, M. Jaferbhoy; 11 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 39 bales cow hides, H. M. H. Ossman; 30 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 18 cwts. fish maws, R. Dhunji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

WADDON (s) 630 cwts. gum kadaya, S. Cooverji and Co.; 8,000 cwts, castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 8,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,050 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy; 878 cwts. castor seed, G. Bhimji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

W3??¶ll (s) 4,137 cwts. myrabolums, P. B. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

BESSANO (s) 144 bales hemp, J. Rustomji; 9,640 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

NIGRETIA (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR KOBE.

SAIGON MARU (s) 776 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Yussa; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 148 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

SAIGON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI

COLOMBO MARU (s) 25 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. DUMRA from Bushire, Agents, M. M. and Co., 1,306 bundles dates, 250 bags sugar, 61 crates pomegranates, 6 bundles specie.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price List. ON REQUEST.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 16,04,710-0-5. Fifth Instalment from the People of Kolaba District Rs. 4,830-13-5; The People of Godhra Rs. 3,740-7-6; The People of Palanpur of which the following are some of the main items: Nawabzada Shri Yavar Husenkhan Saheb Rs. 301; Kumar Shree Zaberdast Khan Saheb Rs. 201; Bawa Ahmed Husein Miyau Saneb Rs. 201; Mehtaji Hathibhai Vahaichand Rs. 201; Kothari Maganbhai Ujambhai Rs. 91; A. M. K. Dehlani, Esq., Rs. 51; P. R. Khubchand Rs. 51; P. U. Vradhman Rs. 51; Seth Badruddinbhai Rs. 41; Total Rs. 2,000.

The Staff of the Departments under the Collector of Bombay Rs. 1,603-5-1.

The Ripon Club thro, The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. N. N. Saher, Honorary Secretaries Rs. 1,500.

The Staff and Employees of the "Times of India" Rs. 867-6-0.

The People of Dobad Rs. 502.

E. F. Nicholson, Esq., 450; Messrs. Leach and Weborney, Bombay, Rs. 100; Collections made at a Church Service held at Karwar by Mr. C. V. Vernon Rs. 22-8-0; The amount collected in Vidhyarambhai's Datta Mandir on the 8th, 9th and 10th of September during the three Hari Kirtans by Haribhaktaparayan Shri Chowde Maharaj, owner of the Givarhan Sounstha at Wai Rs. 22-6-0; In Memory of the late Bai Bhikaiji Bhickaji Mama Rs. 5; Total Rs. 16,20,353-14-5.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt., (Bank of Bombay).

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 136,127.

Per Lady Jeejeebhoy:—Miss Furdoonjee B. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 25; Three Parsee children, in memory of their grandmother Rs. 25; Total Rs. 50. Rathagiri Town collection Rs. 400; People of the Ichalkaranji State, 1st instalment, Rs. 526, Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon:—Inhabitants of the Jodiya Taluka of the Jamnagar State Rs. 508; Sheth Shamji Ghelabhai Rs. 262; Khan Bahadur Dr., Mrs. and Miss Kallianiwalla Rs. 175; Ressaldar Lakhaji, Ressaldar Nurmahomad, Werdie Major Madarsingh, and Jemadar Ratansingh Nawanagar State, Imperial Service Lancers, each Rs. 10,—Rs. 40; Total Rs. 985. Mrs. Darabshah P. Plumber Rs. 15; Per Mrs. D'Monte:—Mrs. Papa Rs. 25; Tarabai Rs. 10; Mrs. Keess Rs. 10; Mrs. Maneckjee N. Kharawala Rs. 10; Mrs. Bucheebai Kalliandas Rs. 10; Mrs. Goolbai Khodadad,—Rs. 10; Mrs. Mathuradas Haribhai Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, 26; Total Rs. 111; Mrs. Maneckbai A. Lakdawalla Rs. 25; Total Rs. 138,239.

Per Mrs. M. C. Setalvad, (2nd instalment):—Mrs. H. H. Valji 10 Blankets; Sheth Amerji Kanji 12 pieces check; Mr. C. G. Shroff 1 piece shirting; Messrs. Morarji and Hormasji 21 yards flannel; Miss K. S. Batliwala per Mr. F. H. Nowrojee 25 rugs; Mrs. T. J. Ward 112 dusters, 76 bandages; Ladies and Shopkeepers of Ratnagiri, per Mrs. Sloane: 11 cotton shirts, 7 chest protectors, 29 bandages, Churda, Betelnut powder, etc.; Mrs. Chislett Cradle for wounded leg; Mrs. K. Little 6 shirts, 6 pairs socks; Anonymous Old clothes for women and children; Mr. Dinshaw K. Irani, per Mr. F. H. Nowrojee 50 dozen safety pins, 4 dozen handkerchiefs, 15 yards flannel; Mrs. G. L. Sargent Baby linen; Mrs. Longley, Godhra Box clothes; Anonymous 2 shirts and 1 coat; Messrs. Arthur and George Lawrie packages of betelnut and bidees; Mrs. M. Greengrass Children's and men's clothes; Mrs. Emmanuel Women's and children's clothing Milk covers, Handkerchiefs, Magazines, etc.; Per Mrs. Wales, Dharwar, (1st consignment) 2 cases comforts, etc.; Mrs. A. W. Edwards, Jetalsar 150 bandages and warm clothing; M. A. B. Clothes and Books; Per Major Harrison, Savantvadi Jerseys, socks, balaclava caps and gloves; Sholapur Branch, per Mrs. Procter, 10 cases balaclava caps, Jerseys, Socks and sundries; Jamnagar Branch per Major Berthon Sheets, Pillowcases, shirts, pyjama suits and 3,750 Betelnuts, also Flannel from Mr. V. Shamalji (46 yards), Mr. M. Dadabhai (30 yards), The Commandant, Imperial Service Lancers, (29 yards), Mr. Vakil N. Surajshanker (10 yards), sundries (5 yards); Books and Magazines Mrs. Weber, Mrs. F. W. Laythorpe and Rajkot Branch.

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The enclosed "Appeal to Muslims" has been issued by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, for subscriptions towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Kindly oblige by publishing the same in the next issue of your valuable paper.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. DIMTIMKAR,

Asstt. Secretary, Aujuman-i-Islam.

The following is a translation of the appeal:—

"Brethren in Islam,—You already know that fire and sword is devastating the continent of Europe. Here, a proud monarch, in his blind love of conquest is sacrificing the lives of hundreds of thousands of his poor soldiers; there, a noble king, in his gallant endeavours to stop this flood of greed and avarice, is fearlessly urging his brave troops on, with words of encouragement. Here, one nation is struggling for its bare existence; there, another is running the risk of being effaced from the surface of the earth. But, of all the efforts, that are being made to save a world from this sudden peril, the most laudable are those of our benign and liberal British Government, who has now cast its lot with the oppressed. Although Britain never wantonly seeks war, yet she has drawn the sword in the interest of universal peace, and is fighting for the noble cause of liberty.

"The peace and prosperity, that we enjoy here, is mainly due to the warlike preparations of our mighty Government. We all take pride in being the loyal subjects of our kind and benign Government. But this should not be confined to mere words; we ought to give positive proofs of our unswerving loyalty on this occasion, and to give some practical shape to our expression of gratitude for the many blessings and privileges, that we are fortunate enough to enjoy under the benign British rule.

"Our brave Indian army is at this moment facing fire and sword in the field of battle. The laurels of victory, God willing, are certainly ours. But we have to look after the dear and near ones of those, who are gone to the front to fight the national cause.

"Oh sympathetic brethren, have you no feeling for them? Will you grudge even a little money for the survivors of those, who have come forward to assist the Imperial cause? No, you will not turn your face from so noble a deed. Come, brethren and give practical proofs of your loyalty and sympathy."

MEETING AT ALANDI.

A meeting in connection with The Imperial War Relief Fund was held at Alandi under the presidentship of Mr. Pandharinath Gajanan Naik, Building Contractor and Municipal Councillor of Poona City and Alandi on the 18th instant. Resolutions expressing loyalty to the British Crown, praying for the success of British arms and appointing a committee to collect subscriptions for the War Relief Fund were unanimously passed.

BOMBAY BOHRAS' LOYALTY.

RS. 10,000 SUBSCRIBED.

A public meeting of the Dawoody Bohra community was held on Monday in the Hall of the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Tent Factory, Tardeo, to consider the best means of materially helping the British Government during the present crisis and also to devise measures for relieving the distress caused by the war in the poor section of the community. Mr. Mahomedaly Adamji Peerbhoy presided over the meeting, which was attended by a large number of the members of the Bohra community.

The Chairman opening the proceedings dwelt upon the benefits of British rule in India and appealed to his co-religionists to contribute generously to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund.

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy moved:—

That this public meeting of the Dawoody Borah community resolves that a fund be opened with a view to collect donation, etc., for the relief of the wounded soldiers, their families, etc., and that the same be sent to the Presidency Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund.—That it further resolves to open a fund in order to collect donations and subscriptions with a view to relieve those members of the Community who may have been affected by the distress caused by the war and that a committee be appointed to carry out necessary arrangements.

The resolution, being seconded, was carried:—

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy proposed:—

That this public meeting of the Dawoody Borah community desires to express its joy and gratification on the laudable and the opportune action of His Excellency Lord Hardinge the Viceroy and Governor General of India in despatching Indian troops to the continent to fight in comradeship with the English Army against a common foe, that this has not only enhanced the martial status of the Indian Troops but also uplifted the whole of India in the estimation of the civilized world. The new role in which the Indian Army finds itself placed is entirely due to the lofty statesmanship and the foresight of its most sympathetic and noblest Viceroy and that the Borah community feels absolutely confident that the Indian Army will acquit itself as honourably as it is proud of its past military traditions and will add fresh lustre to the glory of the British Empire and India alike.

The resolution was carried.

Resolutions were next carried, expressing the Bohras' unbounded joy at the favourable news received regarding the recovery of Lieutenant the Hon. Hardinge, and at the good news of the safety of H. E. Lord Willingdon's son, and authorising the Chairman to wire the resolutions to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor and the Marquis of Crewe.

The subscription list was opened, when about Rs. 10,000 were subscribed on the spot, the sons of Sir Adamji contributing Rs. 4,002.

Messages of sympathy with the object of the meeting received from the Bohras of Surat, Karachi, Kapadvanj, Amalner, Burhanpur, Ranala, Poona, Ujjein, Rajkote and Ahmednagger, were read.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HOSPITAL SHIP "MADRAS."

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The Governor announces the following further additions to the staff of hospital ship Madras which have been chosen from a much larger number of those who have offered their services for these purposes:—Dr. T. Krishna Menon, M. B. C. M., L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., has been appointed Bacteriologist, Miss Jessop as Matron, nurses Carrick, Smart, and Jeffreys as nurses, and Dr. M. R. W. Hart and Dr. C. Ramamurthi L. M. and S., B. Sc. as assistant surgeons.

THE BELLIGERENTS' GOLD.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying, during the mail week, in Parliamentary papers to a question by Mr. Dundas White concerning the gold reserves held by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg, and the Reichsbank of Germany respectively at various dates, said: I have no official information in regard to the gold reserves of the foreign banks referred to in the question. The figures (compiled as regards these banks from general sources of information) are:—

	Bank of England. £	Bank of France. £
January, 1911	31,048,000	130,149,000
July, 1911	38,729,000	127,843,000
January, 1912	33,635,000	127,156,000
July, 1912	38,924,000	130,366,000
January, 1913	30,377,000	127,539,000
July, 1913	35,452,000	132,618,000
January, 1914	36,019,000	140,307,000
July, 1914	38,476,000	162,307,000

	Bank of Russia £	Reichsbank. £
January, 1911	121,893,000	33,052,000
July, 1911	126,889,000	42,141,000
January, 1912	124,647,000	36,388,000
July, 1912	130,228,000	45,175,000
January, 1913	131,681,000	38,838,000
July, 1913	141,870,000	54,975,000
January, 1914	151,468,000	58,498,000
July, 1914	159,748,000	66,555,000

The figures for the Bank of England exclude gold coin in the banking department (which is not shown separately in the returns), and those for the Bank of Russia exclude balances held abroad by that bank. In any comparison of the figures it is of course necessary to bear in mind the great differences between the banking and currency systems of the respective countries.

We may supplement this statement by figures shown in the return of the Reichsbank for the week ended August 22, now to hand. The gold reserve has increased during the month by £8,646,000, but on the other hand there has been a loss of £13,409,000 in silver. The restrictions as to the amount of gold to be held against the note circulation have been swept away, and an increase of £105,000,000 in the total issue has resulted, which compares with an issue of Government notes in this country of only £21,535,000, of which less than one-half was fully used. In Germany these notes are not convertible into gold, and they are issued to a large extent against commercial paper.

MADRAS WAR FUND.

RELIEF OF LOCAL DISTRESS.

LORD PENTLAND ON EMDEN'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

A meeting of the members of the General Committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund was held this morning at Government House under the presidency of the Governor.

The meeting, which was largely attended, adopted resolutions placing on record their thanks to those in this Presidency who had worked to make the subscriptions to the Relief and War Fund so large and so liberal. It was also resolved to remit 75 per cent. of the fund to the Central Committee at Simla and a small executive committee was appointed to attend to the work of distribution of relief when the time comes to undertake it.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Governor made a long speech. Referring to the Emden his Excellency said:—Remote as we are from the flood of ruin and destruction which is submerging some of the countries of Europe, this is the least we can do. I do not forget the visit of the Emden here the other day. We must all regret that even very few lives have been lost by what was from one point of view so purely futile and mischievous a visit. It cannot, in the slightest degree, affect the main issue of the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged. It has brought sorrow to one or two families which all the more deserve our sympathy because the lives which have gone seem to be so aimlessly sacrificed. It has checked for a few days the sailing of ships and the flow of commerce and trade, but in a very short time trade will resume its normal activity. To have to look for such an imp of mischief in the wide waters of the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, to say nothing of the Pacific Ocean, which lies beyond them, is veritably like the proverb "search for a needle in a bundle of hay." There is no likelihood either of the Emden or of any other German ship returning to the vicinity of Madras. Their experience of the other night has proved very clearly that all necessary precautions have been taken and the defences of the fort are entirely adequate to meet any such contingency. I rejoice to think not only that it is the case but that it is recognised outside Madras to be the case that the people of Madras City have on the whole conducted themselves throughout in regard to this incident, in an entirely worthy, reasonable and patriotic manner, avoiding all panic and relying with confidence in the arrangements made for their protection. There are many among us who feel only too closely the personal strain and anxiety of the war. High and low share with one another all through the Empire in this respect as the case of the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay make only too clear.

BASELESS RUMOURS.

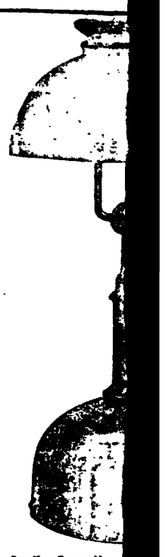
On the other hand most of us are comparatively sheltered from the ceaseless anxieties inseparable from the war and it is the least we can do, and it is our plain duty to do all we can, to strengthen the resolution and fortitude of those who are less happily placed than ourselves. These observations, I feel, are entirely superfluous as addressed to those who are present here this morning, but I am told with what truth I know not, that there are among our uneducated Indian fellow-subjects here, some who are apprehensive and some who are not entirely uninfluenced by the talk of wars and rumours of wars, and that these apprehensions have been emphasised by the visit of the Emden to us. That visit is a fact, but to many who saw or heard nothing of it it is a mysterious portent. It may be now these uneducated people live hard lives, they have little or no savings, no margin of money to fall back upon, their lives are only too easily made more hard by any unusual occurrence or wave of public opinion, they are easily induced by designing persons to part with their little hoards of money or jewellery at great loss and, their imagination is easily stirred by idle rumours and idle rumour falls with great severity upon such people. I would, therefore, ask all persons present here this morning, most earnestly, to do each of us all we can to protect these people by refraining ourselves and in the press from all dissemination of baseless rumours, from all actions or talk which may be misinterpreted. There is absolutely no ground or reasons on the part of these poor uneducated people for the apprehension in regard to the safety of themselves and their homes, and it is the business of every one of us to see that they know it and are not imposed upon by those who may seek to take advantage of their ignorance. It has been a satisfaction to me to have been here during the last few days and to have inspected the traces of our foreign visitors and also to have been able to do what I can to express sympathy with those who have been injured. I have to return to Ootacamund this week and in about two weeks from now I proceed on tour to the south of the Presidency. In two weeks—time, however, Government will return to Madras and you may rest assured that everything will be done which can be done to watch over the affairs of this City and all other parts of the Presidency.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The Madras branch of the Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to nearly Rs. 10,000.



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"300 Candle Power"

No Smoke: No Odor

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Simple in design, and Unique in every r Prac ical, Reliable, Lamp ever put on the

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H. H. The Maharaja S Hon'ble Sir Lawrend Justice Batty, Mrs. G. Chandavarkar, the the Hon. Sir, S.L. Ba V. O., Lt.-Col. R. P. M.O., Bombay, I I. M. S., Lt.-Col. P. other high personag

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B. B. Royal Asiatic Society: Ordinary Monthly meeting.—Papers to be read on "The Crocodile in Bengali Folklore and Cult" and "Note on A Rain-producing ceremony among Arabs." 6 p.m.
erformance in aid of War Fund by Parsi Imperial Theatrical Co., for ladies only—Empire Theatre, 3 p.m.
erformance in aid of War Fund at Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY 1st Oct.

ombay Corporation meeting, 4-9 p.m.

FRIDAY.

and O. Co.'s Caledonia with mails of 12th pt. expected to arrive at 6 a.m.
roze Hoshang Dastoor memorial fund eting at Mr. J. B. Petit's office, 6-55 p.m.
bay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

lsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and p.m.
rica-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
perial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
mpia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 o 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

uadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel H. Stan Reed, A.-D.-C., Commanding.

Sept. 30.

Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending, 3rd—Corpl. R. Ellis.
Riding School for Recruits and members ossession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
Thursday evening, 1st proximo.—Drill Recruits and members of the Corps will eld at the Town Hall from 5 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

metal Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Commanding.

Sept. 30.

cial ...es.—Company parades for the ich ...iding October 3rd:—
he ...mpany, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
whi...g Class at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday ...day.
...pany, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
...pany, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
...pany, Friday at 6-30 p.m. Parade ...hard Temple's Statue. Uniform ...
Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at Gymkhana.
s for all the above parades unless rwise notified:—Uniform with hel... Those men who have not drawn orm to parade in plain clothes. Those who have drawn all their uniform t helmets to parade in khaki, s of any pattern.
otor Reserve parade Thursday at .m. Dress,—Mufti.
All Officers and N. C. Officers will e at Head-Quarters to-day Wednesday th instant at 6-30 p.m. (Mufti) All Officers to parade with rifles.
emaphore Signalling Class. Adult ...s ...ay evening except Saturday ...n.

RECRUITS.

...any Daily at 6-30 p.m.
...pany Wednesday, Friday and ...at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
...pany Thursday and Friday at ...
...any Daily at 6-30 p.m. (except ...
...pany Wednesday and Friday at ... at the Gymkhana. Thursday ...n. at Head-Quarters.
...serve attached to "G" Company. ...e will drill with the Recruits ...y. on the abovementioned days. ... The Range at Ghat Kopar is ... follows:—
...lst Prox. "B" Coy. Recruits.
... Prox. "C" Coy. Recruits.
...rd Prox. "D" Coy. Recruits.
... Prox. "G" Coy. Recruits.
...aves Victoria Terminus at ...Officers Commanding companies ... detail one N. C. Officer for ... with their Recruits.
...The Clothing Stores will be ...sues of clothing daily from ... 7 p.m. (except Saturdays).
...he Adult Battalion will ...trong as possible for Battalion ...9-30 p.m. on Saturday October ...ho cannot attend this parade ...in leave of absence from the ...manding their Coy. Dress.— ...h helmets.
...No. 7981 Vol. P. Pickering, ...wing left the Station is struck ...th.
...7359 Sergt. J. L. Ogden, ...ranted leave of absence from ...r to 23rd October 1914.

...N. MOBERLY, Captain,
...tg. Adjutant Bo. Vol. Rifles.

...UNTEER ARTILLERY.

...rs by Major J. W. Hawes ...

Sept. 29.

...The undermentioned hav...d ...are taken on the ...Corps from to-day's date:—
... R. V. Howard. No. 176 ...obertson. No. 177 Sapper ...
...lowing are detailed for ... Mahaluxmi on Thursday ... 1914:—
... Sergt. Stubbs, Corpl. ...mith, Bombr. Navin, ...Bombr. Hallahan, Gunner ...urnett, Gunner Petty A., ...ner Robinsons, Gunner ...aylor.
... HAM Captain R. A., ...ay Volunteer Artillery.

...T THE BOMBAY ...HANA.

...n of Colonel T. W. ...cers, the Band of the ... Volunteers, will play ...g programme of music. ...Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell ...ng, at 6-15 p.m.

...Clark.
...me" ...Suppe.
...f der Alster"...Fetras.
... Chicken" .....Caryll.
...er" .....Perry.
...ker Girl"...Monckton.
.....Eckersley.
...) "Belgium" (II)
...e" (IV) "Japan.".

...OOL CONCERT.

...ert has been fixed ...t as previously an...

...ATION.

...ide was a success...
...at I.C.S., exami...

nation. He was a first class B.A., of the Bombay University and was an old student and Dakshina Fellow of the Fergusson College, Poona.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 47th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture in English on the 29th September at 6-30 p.m., in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

DISTURBED WEATHER OFF BOMBAY.

The following Weather Telegram was received by the Port Officer Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, at 4-20 a.m., on Tuesday:—

Disturbance affecting coast slight and developing, lower cautionary signal.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday, 3rd October, 1914, at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), in the St. Xavier's College Hall when Prof. H. G. Limaye, M.A., will address the members on the Problem of Secondary Education. Principal J. N. Fraser will preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, one death from plague and one attack of cholera were reported in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 52 from all causes. There were no cases of small-pox. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913, was 88, and in 1912, it was 87.

OVERDOSE OF PHENACETIN.

A. H. Wholan, (45), a European, until recently an inmate of the King Edward Industrial Home, was found suffering from the effects of phenacetin poison on Monday night and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he is said to be progressing favourably. Wholan, it is stated, took an overdose of phenacetin to cure his headache.

REPORTED CASES OF THEFT.

Babamia Shahbudin, a fuel merchant, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,850 from his room on the second floor of a chawl at Fergusson Road.

Mrs. E. Smith has reported to the police the theft of a platinum chain necklace and other ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 575 from her room on the third floor of Carlton Hotel during her absence between 5-30 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Monday.

Harilal Ganesh, a sugar merchant, has reported the theft of currency notes and cash of the collective of Rs. 1,901 from his place of business in Kazi Syed Street.

DASARA GATHERING OF MILLHANDS.

A gathering of about one thousand working men was held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha in the afternoon of the 28th inst., on the maidan near Hope Mills, De Lisle Road. An interesting programme of athletic games, wrestling, fencing &c., was arranged in which some well-known "Talims" from Parel took part. Among those present on the occasion were Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Wilson, Dy. Commissioner of Police and Mr. H. L. Kavley. After a few speeches becoming the occasion and the looking of "Gold" (Apta) leaves and distribution of flowers, the gathering dispersed.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

The following telegraph notifications have been issued:—

From 1st October the system of counting full rate plain language foreign telegrams will be modified as follows:—

All letters and figures in the address the text and the name of the sender should be added together, the figures being counted as two letters each. The total should then be divided by ten to obtain the number of chargeable words.

From 1st October the system of deferred foreign telegrams will be reintroduced on the understanding that the service may be temporarily withdrawn without notice during extreme pressure. Special ten letter counting will not apply to this system, telegrams being counted and charged for as formerly.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

The fourth foundation day of the Ideal Seminary was celebrated on Monday at Gamdevi, in the hall of Mr. K. Mantri, under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, bar-at-law.

The proceedings open with a prayer and recitations by the boys. The Secretary then made a short speech in which he said that the Seminary was started with the object of elevating the masses by giving them education in all the branches of learning. In accordance with its object the Seminary is giving education to over 50 boys of the poorer classes entirely free of charge. The President in the course of his speech highly appreciated the useful work that the Seminary has been doing and impressed upon the audience the need of such voluntary work. He also gave a long list of such voluntary societies that have been doing a great amount of such useful work in England.

ANTI-MALARIAL POLICY.

PROPOSED NEW DEPARTURE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition at the October meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"That with a view to satisfactorily allaying and setting at rest the existing soreness, irritation, and even indignation, prevailing for some months past in an acute form in the Town, a committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider and report as early as practicable how far and in what direction a new departure is essential for abatement of malarial conditions, bearing in mind the sentiments and feelings of the population."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Kassam Jetha charged a coppersmith named Narayen Khushal with criminal breach of trust in respect of 39 maunds of brass sheets, valued at Rs. 500.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Chhatrapati and D. Billimoria, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that between the 5th March and 30th August he entrusted the accused with 304 maunds of brass sheets for making utensils with. When the utensils were brought, they weighed only 260 maunds. The accused did not return the balance of this as well as one of 20 maunds on account of a previous deal. The complainant and other merchants, on hearing that the accused had disposed of brass sheets entrusted to him, went to his shop, when the accused produced only 70 maunds of brass sheets to be divided among them in place of the 300 maunds that they had entrusted him with.

The defence was that the accused might be civily liable but no criminal offence was committed. The utensils weighed less on account of the metal burnt in the process of making them.

Mr. Dhondy submitted that the accused was given credit for 17 maunds of the metal on the "Jal" account. He failed to return the balance because he had misappropriated the metal to his own use.

His Worship held that the whole deficit was not on account of the "jal." Taking into consideration that the accused was a fallen man and had filed a petition for insolvency his Worship sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

At the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates presided over by Mr. R. S. Powvala, Sergeant Ferguson charged one Ebrahim Dosan, driver of victoria No. 890 with ill-treating his animal.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday night Mrs. Lennon saw the accused striking his horse with the stick end of his whip most unmercifully whilst driving along the Hornby Road, she remonstrated with the accused, and then getting into the victoria, asked him to drive her to the Police Station. The accused refused to do so until Superintendent Sullivan happening to pass that side ordered the accused to drive her to the station.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF BULLOCKS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you will have the kindness of allowing a small space in your most popular paper to publish this and if possible of using your own powerful pen in the cause of the treatment of bullocks in Bombay. The treatment that is meted out in this city to these dumb but very useful animals is not what it ought to be. I have been for the last 20 years a careful reader of all complaints, in many instances, from correspondents European and Indian of great status and position, published in the papers on this subject and yet nothing has been done for the better state of affairs for these pitiable creatures. I have noticed on many an occasion especially in the evenings some of them shiver on their legs and fall down on account of the overwork done during the day perhaps without food or drink all the time. The means that are employed, by cartmen to get these fallen animals up are very terrible indeed, such as, suffocating them by holding the mouth and nostrils tight in addition to violent tail twisting, chewing mouthful of raw tobacco and spitting into the eyes, burning waste papers or rags under them to smart the skin and failing all these atrocities the cartmen get infuriated and thrash them on the face indiscriminately, mostly aiming at the eyes and the consequence of which is there are more bullocks with one eye put out than anywhere else.

It is true the S. P. A. do their duty very well, honour to them, and prosecute drivers whenever they catch deserving miscreants, but then they cannot be present everywhere.

The only course by which an improvement can be attained, Sir is that some kind hearted municipal corporator should move the Corporation to pass a bill that "A licensed cart driver should be at the same time owner of the bullocks he drives," as in many instances the bullocks that are owned by the drivers are in excellent condition and are scarcely illtreated. The system, which is now in vogue, of employing hired drivers for the day by the owners and paying them in proportion to the hire earned leaves no room for any kind of consideration, with very few exceptions, for these hard worked beasts at the hands of the professional day drivers.

If the municipality has no power to interfere I sincerely hope higher authorities will do something in the matter. I believe in all European big ports, motor transports are much in use in place of horses and bullock-drawn carts and why not the merchant princes of Bombay the Beautiful do the same.—Yours, etc.

S. A.

Bombay Sept. 28.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REORGANISATION SANCTIONED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned reorganisation of the Madras Survey Department and creation of six additional assistant Directorships which will for the present be temporary appointments.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION.

The Municipal Commissioner has made the following further report regarding the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road to the Bombay Corporation:—

By a Corporation Resolution of 25th September, 1913, the Corporation approved of the Report of the Committee regarding the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road. It was recognised in that Report that arrangements should be made to make the Hospital less unattractive, especially for persons in a good position of life who might be obliged to go there, and it was resolved at the same time that the Corporation would welcome the offer of Government to bear the cost of the buildings required for European patients. Government were addressed to this effect in the President's letter of 10th October 1913. The Health Officer was accordingly asked to draw up proposals and estimates for the buildings required. In the meanwhile the Corporation passed the Resolution of 1st December 1913 on a notice of motion from Dr. Moses, regarding the state of the Hospital in which report was requested as to the measures to be taken to improve its condition. Dr. Moses drew attention to the insanitary condition of the ground round the Hospital, to the insufficiency of light in the main wards of the Hospital and to the necessity for improvements in the semi-permanent wards and the servants' quarters. These defects have been recognised by the Municipal officers to exist.

TOTAL COST OF RECONSTRUCTION.

As a result of the consideration that has taken place I now submit plans and estimates which show the total cost of the work to be Rs. 6,43,000. Of these the European wards will cost Rs. 1,78,203 which will fall on Government in accordance with their offer. The cost of the Indian wards amounts to Rs. 1,90,060 and includes the construction of four new semi-permanent wards, while the three existing permanent wards and the two permanent small-pox wards are maintained, though it will be necessary to improve them. Of the new wards one, and, if required, two, can be set aside for persons in a good position of life from whom a charge may be taken though in an Infectious Diseases Hospital, to which a patient is removed compulsorily, any charge should be of a very moderate nature. This however is a matter of detail which can be settled subsequently. The offices and quarters for nurses and servants are estimated to cost Rs. 1,80,000. As Dr. Moses has pointed out the present quarters are extremely insanitary and it is also necessary to have proper accommodation for the Hospital Assistant and for offices and also to provide for a resident medical officer who would be necessary, if not permanently, at least during serious epidemics.

These buildings can be erected on land already in our possession though a good deal of it requires filling in and levelling. It is however necessary to acquire land behind the Hospital which is nearly always so covered with water as to constitute a tank. The acquisition of this land is necessary for the health of the Hospital and it will allow space for ultimate extension. The tank on the other side of Arthur Road near the Dhobiwada also requires to be filled up but this can be dealt with separately from the Hospital with which it has no direct connection. The cost of acquiring and filling in the land behind the Hospital will be Rs. 94,000.

CORPORATION AND LOCAL COUNCIL.

NO INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

The Bombay Government have addressed the following letter to the President of the Bombay Corporation on the subject of sending two representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council instead of one:—

"I am directed to invite reference to paragraph 3 of Legal Department, No. 211, dated the 19th February 1914, in which it was stated that the question of giving the Bombay Corporation the privilege of electing two representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council instead of one would be taken into consideration by Government before the next election.

I am to state Government have been carefully considering this question, and examining into possible changes in the composition of the Council. They have, however, come to the conclusion that the Council, as constituted at present, very fairly represents the various interests in the Presidency, and that it would not be possible to propose a second Member for the Bombay Corporation without raising a demand for representation or for increased representation, as the case may be, from other Bombay or mofussil bodies. As at present advised, therefore, the Bombay Government are not disposed to propose any change in the composition of the Council. I am accordingly to state that they regret that they cannot recommend to the Government of India the grant of a second representative to the Bombay Corporation before the next general election.

I am to add that an examination of the existing Council does not indicate that Bombay City as a whole, or the Bombay Corporation in particular, is at present inadequately represented. There are 15 Bombay City Members on the Council, of whom nine are Members of the Corporation. Bombay City has therefore one-third, and the Bombay Corporation has one-fifth of the total number of Additional Members of the Council. Although, therefore, the Corporation elect only one direct representative, they have a number of Members who safeguard their interests in the Council."

Captain H. T. R. Curtis Raleigh, Royal Berkshire Regiment, died at Deolali on Monday morning of enteric.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S POLICY DEFINED.

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices under the chairmanship of Mr. G. W. Hatch, the following draft reply to a letter from Government enquiring what action the Board proposed to take on the recommendations of the Bombay Development Committee concerning the Trust was adopted, Mr. D. E. Wacha not voting:—

I have the honour to reply to Government letter dated 5th June 1914. The recommendations of the Bombay Development Committee so far as they concern the Improvement Trust have been considered by the Board, and the action that the Trustees propose to take to give effect to those recommendations is indicated in the following paragraphs. In the development of their land in the north of the Island the Trustees are prepared to act in conformity with the recommendations that factories and large industries should be restricted to the north-east corner of the Island. In regard to "offensive" trades they venture to urge upon Government the desirability of relegating such trades so far as possible to sites outside the Island. New businesses of an offensive character should—the Board think—under no circumstances be allowed to be established on the Island. The areas under the Board's control in the north of the Island are intended mainly for residential purposes, and the proximity of offensive trades is likely to depreciate their value.

The Board are in agreement with the Committee's recommendation that an improvement scheme for the insanitary areas in Fort North combined with a communication from east to west is desirable and important. Various schemes for the purpose have been prepared and considered by the Board in the past. In 1909 the Chairman (Mr. Orr) noted that "in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3022, dated 14th June, 1909 the Trust should definitely postpone the scheme for a road from Ballard Pier to Hornby Road for at least 5 years (probably 10) till the Abdul Rehman Street Scheme and other street schemes of the first importance are completed." Mr. Orr then proceeded to elaborate a scheme for the improvement of insanitary areas in Fort North by the provision of a large number of small ventilation chauks. His proposals however did not commend themselves to the Municipality and the question of improving Fort North was dropped.

On the understanding that substantial assistance will be forthcoming from both the Port Trust and the Municipality the Board are willing to consider the question afresh. The Board's officers will accordingly be instructed to prepare a revised scheme in consultation with the Municipal and Port Trust executive.

POLICY OF THE BOARD.

It has been the constant policy of the Board to encourage emigration from the slums by developing open land for residential purposes. Two of the principal schemes now in hand (at Matunga and Sion) are designed with this object. The widening of Parel Road, which will render rapid communication possible with the north of the Island both by motor and tram, will assist towards the same end.

The Board will continue to devote special attention to the provisions of sanitary chawl accommodation for the poor evicted from tenements demolished in process of Improvement Schemes. Up to date 50 blocks of chawls have been erected at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs while 6 additional blocks are now in course of erection.

The question whether the Board can take up at the present time small improvement schemes within the city, is primarily one of ways and means.

The forecast prepared last year showed that the Improvement Trust had a margin of 95 lakhs to meet losses on new schemes. Since that forecast was prepared the Board have notified a scheme for widening the Parel Road from Sandhurst Road to Byculla Bridge, the estimated cost of which is 37 lakhs (net loss). A scheme for another section of the same road, vid. from Byculla Bridge to Lalbag, forming the last link in the Eastern Avenue has been prepared, and shows an estimated loss of 60 lakhs. If this scheme is adopted by the Board it is clear that there will be no money available for taking up new improvement schemes, until such time as the Board's resources are augmented.

SMALL IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

At the same time it may be pointed out that it is proposed to include within the scheme for widening Parel Road from Byculla Bridge to Lalbag two small improvement schemes, viz., the represented areas of Tulsirampada and Guzri Bazaar. It may further be noted that the East Agripada Improvement Scheme which is now in progress has proved a good deal less costly than was estimated, and that proposals are now before a Committee of the Board to utilize the savings in extending that scheme by taking in certain slum areas which formed part of the scheme as at first pending

To the extent above indicated the Board expect to be able to meet the Committee's recommendations in regard to the taking up of small improvement schemes. The general question of dealing with the numerous insanitary areas in Bombay City must in the Board's opinion—be postponed pending.

(i) the augmentation of the Board's resources;
(ii) the amendment of the Municipal Act and bye-laws on the lines recommended by the Committee, and;
(iii) the production of a satisfactory scheme of slum improvement, which will be less costly and create less disturbance than the wholesale demolition method hitherto employed. The Board are conducting an experimental scheme on these lines at Dadra Street,

(*Development of Bombay.—Contd.*)

the results of this experiment should be apparent within the next few months.

In planning the development of residential areas the Board will provide play grounds for children. Areas will also be reserved for recreation grounds in the large schemes in the north of the Island.

The only other recommendation of the Committee with which the Trust are concerned is the last. The Board are in cordial agreement with the suggestion that periodcal conferences should be held by the executive officers of the various public bodies concerned in the development of Bombay, and are prepared to depute a representative to attend any such conferences that may be called hereafter.

BANDMANN OPERA CO...

"OH! OH!! DELPHINE...

The piece ought to have been ... Oh! Bimboula," if not with a ... mation.—Bimboula being a Pe... who exposes an amount of her l... in the last act,—for the purposes of ... plot. of course,—with a correspo... amount of neck and proportionate am... of right shoulder, that would have prod... a whole series of exclamations and ... drawn breaths, before the evolution ... Musical Comedy, Tangos and Turkey Trot... had educated us to take these things quietly and sensibly. For we have no wish to complain of this exposition of Bimboula's shoulder. It is an extremely fascinating shoulder,—not really Botticellian, as alleged in the play, but rather Beardsleian. And its owner, Miss Suzanne Betwell, is more beautiful and fascinating than her name, and as alluring in countenance, and expression as her shoulder.

Having disposed of what is the most attractive feature of the play, we may turn to "Oh! Oh!! Delphine," which is merely a musical comedy without much music and only as much comedy as Mr. Bobbie Roberts invents for himself—but that is a good deal. Such comedy as is provided in the plot and the dialogue would fill not much more than a half-sheet of note-paper, and we confess to having been somewhat bored by the strained extravagance of Mr. Jimmie Hooper, who played Colonel Pomponnet. Indeed, without Mr. Roberts to keep things going,—and he is a host in himself,—"Oh! Oh!! Delphine" would be a very poor sort of entertainment. It lacks any of the musical originality and brilliance of such pieces as "The Chocolate Soldier" and "The Count of Luxembourg." Mr. Ivan Caryll does not even give us a whisper of a reminiscence of himself in the days when he composed really good music. There is a tuneful waltz duet in the last act, very charmingly sung by Bimboula and an attractive young man, whose name was not but deserved to be on the programme. But that only stood out, because it was a very small oasis in a most extensive desert. The plot might be made more of than it is, but like all musical comedy plots it takes three acts to make an immense variety of complications and three lines of dialogue to undo them,—and it is not really necessary to have a plot at all.

Mr. Bandmann's Company has undergone many vicissitudes since it failed to open in Bombay and opened in Calcutta nearly a year ago. Bombay thus gets it at the fag end of the tour, and, apparently, after a good many promotions from the ranks. However, we see so little of theatrical production here that a lighted stage, sceneery, and a chorus all seem the grandest of the grand, and, if we were to put in a word of qualification, it would only be to pretend that we are not the children in such matters that we really are. Speaking with quite a far-off recollection of what is good and what is not, we can only say that it seems quite a large company, full of beautiful actors and actresses with gorgeous scenery and a first-class musical conductor. We all enjoyed ourselves immensely and shall continue to do so as long as the Bandmann Company is with us, in spite of the war and the financial stringency!

NAVSARI MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED TO BE TRIED BY JURY.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Sept. 29.

The application made to the Sessions Court by the Government Pleader to cancel the bail accepted of Mr. R. J. Garda, who has been committed to the Court to take his trial on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, came on for hearing on Saturday before the Sessions Judge, who dismissed the application on the ground that sitting as the Court was in revision no reason was shown by the Government Pleader for interfering with the discretion exercised by the committing Magistrate and reporting for the orders of the High Court, with a recommendation to cancel the bail.

Mr. L. M. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. M. A. Vakil, who appeared for Mr. Garda, then applied to the Court to have a jury empanelled instead of having assessors only, as the law in the Baroda, State, unlike the law in British India required a jury in lighter offences like hurt, and assessors in serious offences like culpable homicide, etc. The application was granted and the usual summonses were ordered to be issued on jurors.

NOTICE.

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D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

September 1914.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 30, 1914.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

We said not long ago that we did not think the present time suitable for a discussion of what India is likely to gain by her splendid loyalty to the Empire during the war, or what profit it may bring on the other hand to the Government. We think so still. The demonstrations of loyalty and offers of assistance throughout the country have been too spontaneous and too obviously disinterested, in the selfish political sense, for it to be supposed for a moment that they were actuated by any such ulterior motives as disgruntled organs of opinion like "The Pioneer" have offensively insinuated. Take for instance in Bombay the cases of two very different public men. Would it be possible for anyone who knows the man and his career, to suggest that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, when he delivered his moving speech at the Town Hall in which he laid the fealty of the citizens of Bombay at the foot of the Throne, could have been capable of making a declaration of this sort, without a deep sense of conviction and without genuine emotion? And that declaration was received with an outburst of spontaneous enthusiasm by one of the most representative gatherings of Bombay citizens that has ever assembled in the Town Hall. Nor would anyone who knows the career and character of Mr. Tilak believe him capable, if he did not honestly think it the right advice to give, of urging every Indian to support the Government with all the means in his power? Of course, India hopes and expects that her loyalty will be appreciated, and that she will get in return for it the trust and confidence that she asks to have reposed in her. It would be unnatural to think otherwise. But we have discouraged the idea that there should be at this time any sordid enumeration of the claims which Indian politicians might make on the Imperial Government in return for Indian services to the Empire in the war; and we think that any such action would be against the general feeling of the country. India gives such services as she is capable of rendering as a matter of course. Whatever internal differences may exist she recognises her position as a component part of the Empire, and her responsibility; and she renders her service with the single-mindedness and promptitude which moved the Raja of Rewa, when war broke out, to send his now historic telegram to the Viceroy:—"What orders from His Majesty for me and my troops?"

At the same time we welcome the letter written by Sir William Wedderburn to "The New Statesman", published on another page of this issue, in which that veteran friend of India, points out that if this is "India's opportunity," it should not be forgotten that it is also England's opportunity. The reminder is needed because there is a distinct tendency among a certain class of opinion,—"The Pall Mall Gazette" is a notable example,—to accept India's loyalty, the demonstration of which has electrified the whole Empire, as a general certificate to the perfection of the administration, and an assurance that nothing in this country needs amendment or alteration. To allow this tendency to develop unchecked or without protest would be highly dangerous. We should have these people after the war, when any sort of administrative reform or any measure of political emancipation were put forward, turning round and saying "Oh Yes! We heard a lot about political discontent in India before the war. But when war broke out we saw how hollow it all was, and how great was the gratitude of India for British rule." That is a distinct danger that we must guard against. Gratitude for British rule, or, at least, a sense of benefits gained by it, there is undoubtedly, and that is, of course, largely the bedrock of Indian loyalty. But the sincerity of that loyalty, as Sir William Wedderburn points out, is not to be accepted as a declaration that India is satisfied with its political condition. Englishmen at Home must not be allowed to assume this, and while we do not believe any Indian would desire to press, or even raise the matter, at such a juncture as this it is just as well that Englishmen, like Sir William Wedderburn, who can speak for India with unquestioned authority, should impress upon their fellow-countrymen, that if Indians value and desire to maintain the British connection it is on the condition "that the connection should be in accordance with royal and parliamentary pledges; that it should be a fair partnership, beneficial to both parties; that it should represent brotherhood, not subjection and exploitation."

Sir William Wedderburn thinks that now is the psychic moment for a bold act of statesmanship, something that will show genuine sympathy and confidence.

The disarming of the population, the rejection of Indians as volunteers, the withholding of commissions in the Army from Indians, the harsh press laws and laws against public meetings, the refusal to grant free and compulsory primary education,—all such galling race restrictions are evidence of official distrust, of disbelief in the loyalty of the masses. What is now wanted is a declaration by the highest authority of whole-hearted trust in the Indian people, and this declaration in words must be accompanied by corresponding deeds, by sweeping away the whole fabric of distrust and repression, which is alien to British sentiment and destructive of goodwill among all classes of the Indian people.

We do not pretend to say whether the psychic moment has come for all this or not. Certainly the moment is opportune, and, in our view, directly demands in the interests of the Empire at this particular war crisis the removal of two of these grievances,—the rejection of Indians as volunteers and the refusal of commissions in the Army. But as regards the rest, we repeat, and we think we voice the opinion of the true India in this matter, that there is not an Indian who has any desire to embarrass the Government at a juncture such as this with demands for the redress of grievances, however deeply they may be felt, and have been resented. The country will be willing, if need be, to bear with these grievances until the war is over and the safety of the Empire secured. Whether the Government will choose, however, to embrace the opportunity for, what Sir William Wedderburn describes, as a "bold act of statesmanship" is, of course, another matter. Such a step must come from the Government itself. That it would be a wise, as well as a bold, act of statesmanship does not need to be emphasized.

TREACHER AND COMPANY.

The stars in their courses have not been kind to Treacher and Company Ltd. judging from the Report of the proceedings of the latest general meeting of the shareholders a few days ago. Last year the proprietory was in an exceedingly belligerent mood, but not without weighty reasons. The accounts then submitted revealed the fact to the indignant majority that there was more than one screw loose in the machinery of that historic establishment, which as "Sandy Seventy" observed the other day in his interesting reminiscences of old Bombay, was once a "household word." It is grievous to notice the steady downgrade condition of its earnings. That a first-class trading company which, prior to the advent of the Army and Navy Stores, so satisfactorily supplied the creature wants of English tables, should have fallen on evil days is a matter of great regret. But mere trade competition, however formidable and however influential, could not have entailed heavy losses of the character that have been revealed for some time past. The margin of profits might have been less. That would have been intelligible under the prevailing competition. But it is evident from the proceedings of the last meeting, and of some previous meetings, that something other than pure trading has engulfed the Company in its present adversity.

If we have read aright the discussions it seems that the internal management has been wanting. There are very many instances of such disordered management bringing disaster on a company. It was a grave tactical blunder on the part of some of the latter day directorates that they took no warning from the criticisms of a few of the more alert among the shareholders. Had they listened to the complaints of men, well versed in business affairs, the decline that set in some years ago might have been stayed, and, with the infusion of some new blood, the interests of the proprietory could have been conserved. In joint stock companies it is often the case unfortunately that directors are too obstinately blind to the shortcomings revealed to them by well-meaning critics. They are too ready whole-heartedly to believe in their own executive as fully able and capable to conduct the management. Worse still is the tendency to accept the comfortable assurance that things are "all right," which prevents any kind of honest attempt on their part to probe affairs to the bottom and discover and satisfy themselves that they are in order. A man who smells smoke naturally supposes that there is fire somewhere and looks round his house to discover if it is there. Shareholders who criticise a public company's affairs are in the position of the man who smells smoke. The warning of the critics should be taken as an inference that something is internally wrong. Previous directorates were greatly to blame for not taking warning from the criticisms of the alert section of the shareholders. Is it a wonder then if there was a conflagration last year raging fast and furious? The directors even then were not so alert as they ought to have been. For who is aware of the unpleasant incident which took place in the management and of which all Bombay was aware. Had they exercised a wise discretion and adopted the practical business-like suggestions then made, perhaps, a better condition of affairs might have been witnessed. Whatever efforts to save the Company have been made are akin to those made after the steed has left the stable.

It is not surprising therefore that the accounts reveal a sad tale to the shareholders. And it is strange that, even after what has transpired during the last twelve months, the directorate do not seem fully to have realised how fast the Company is going down? A loss in pure business working of Rs. 63,000 in a single year, after accounting for gross business profits, is alarming. No proprietory can tolerate it. As a shareholder observed at the meeting the Company might have been spared such a loss had his and other shareholders' suggestions been carried out. It is not surprising that an amendment censuring the directors was passed. And it is not surprising also that the winding-up of the Company has been again suggested. If the directors are wise they will take steps at once to that end so that further losses might be prevented. The longer the postponement the worse will be the wreckage, and those who are insistent on having the Company wound up are giving the best counsel. By all means let it be wound up, and let it be seen, if out of the ashes of this old and venerable institution, which was once the envy of the trade for its prosperity, another cannot be constructed by a body of business men, in the confidence of the public,—one which may revive the halcyon days of Treacher and Company.

Notes of the Day.

Petrograd.

It may not be generally known to our readers that the Russian Emperor in renaming St. Petersburg, restored the name which the founder of that city, Peter the Great, had originally bestowed on it. All the books printed in the latter part of Peter's reign, and also those of his successors, bear the word Petrograd on the title-pages. However, during the reigns of the Empresses Catherine and Elizabeth, it was very fashionable to adopt foreign names, and many old cities of historic fame were given German names, and naturally Petrograd did not escape their attention. "Grad" and "Gorod" are two forms of the same word and mean city or town. There was an attempt made some years ago, after the Treaty of Berlin, by Count Ignatieff, who had been Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, and subsequently Minister of the Interior, and had become President of the Slavonic Society, to restore their Slav names to various cities and towns, wherever foreign names occurred, but the idea did not find much favour then. It is expected that this reaction in favour of old Russian names will also take effect in the cases of such places as Peterhof, Orenburg, and many more, and Count Ignatieff's original proposal will thus be fully carried out.

Political Prisoners.

On Tuesday, in referring to Sir Richard Temple's paper on the penal system obtaining in the Andamans, we had occasion to remark that, however "thorough" the system might be from the warder's point of view, from the humanitarian point of view it is radically defective. That we indulged in no sentimental exaggeration would be evident from a statement in the "Calcutta Gazette" which has published from a political prisoner who has just been released. The prisoner writes:—

"I was transferred from the Andamans to the Central Prison, Hyderabad (Sindh), on 23rd of May, 1914. After undergoing some of their troubles like absolute solitary confinement and deprivation of all privileges like letter interview and books, etc. I was just released on the 17th instant. I have come to know that the four other political prisoners who came with me are in a hard plight. The prisoners in the Andamans too are in very bad circumstances nearly all of them undergoing severe confinement and other punishments. All without exception were confined in jail when the Chief Commissioner had definitely informed them that the Government could hold out no hope to them. In case they behave well for 10 years more the Government might consider their case for according such privileges to them as are enjoyed by ordinary prisoners after 6 months of their arrival in the Andamans. Still they had some hope in the expected changes of jail administration but now that also is put off sine die. . . . . A few other day I read your endorsement on Nevinson's note about the release of political offenders by the German Kaiser. The British authorities have extended an amnesty to all parts of the Empire, except India and Egypt. In South Africa the Colonial Government has allowed the deportees to come back. In Great Britain all political offenders whether of the suffragist movement, rioting case or any other political movement have been given free pardon to serve their country. Would it be too much then to expect an amnesty for the Indian political prisoners?"

Against Civilised Practice.

Leaving aside the question of a general amnesty to political prisoners in India at the present juncture,—which, we think would be a wise and gracious act of policy—the threat of the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans that "politicals" might after ten years only expect to obtain the privileges which fall to the lot of the ordinary prisoners after six months, seems to clearly to indicate that a radical overhauling of the system is required on lines recognised in the West as humane and civilised. There cannot be the slightest justification for this strictness regarding political prisoners in particular. It is the practice, on the contrary, in all civilised countries, except perhaps Russia, to relax the rules and treat "politicals," as of a higher order of humanity than the common class of criminals. In India, however, the contrary system seems to find favour in the eyes of a few officials. We hope that the Jail Commission, which is shortly to be appointed, will remedy the defects of the unsympathetic system that obtains in India.

The Valley of Enchantment.

What visions of lingering loveliness, vistas after vistas of valleys and dales, a land of enchantment, in fact of a veritable paradise on earth are not recalled by the mention of the word Kashmir! Known in olden times and Bilhana in later days to mention only two among a host of poets, and Thomas Moore, the author of "Lalla Rookh," among western poets, sung in rhymes eternal the untold charms of the Happy Valley. The brush of the artist has also dwelt on the panorama of its sunlit ravines and snow-capped hills, with no less fondness than the eye of the poet. Kashmir was the favourite garden of the aesthetic Moghul Emperors of Delhi from Akbar downwards. Jehangir, Akbar's son and successor, and his wife, the famous Nur Jehan, exclaimed in rapture at the first sight of Kashmir,

"Agar firdous bar rue zemin Hamin-ast, o hamin-ast, o hamin-ast"

("Oh, if there be an Elysium on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this!")

To the world-tourist, retired Anglo-Indians, and no less to the increasing number of Indian pleasure or rest seekers at the present day, the attraction of Kashmir is irresistible. One of the Kashmir shrines, the famous cave temple of Amarnath, annually draws tens of thousands of pious pilgrims from all parts of India. An illustrated guide to the various places of attraction in the Kashmir State has been published from the "Behar Herald," Bankipore, by Mr. Gaya Prasad, M.A., B.L., and should prove useful to many who have not yet had the opportunity to pay a visit to that enchanting country. Mr. Prasad paid a visit to Kashmir as a guest of the Maharaja and had opportunities of seeing most of the attraction in the State. The book is at Re. 1 only.

The Library Miscellany.

The new number of the Indian quarterly journal issued from the Library of the Baroda State,—a bulky number, compensating the rea[der] of publication,—contains [a] deal of information of value [to] of the least-known libraries [in] Europe and India, but also [con]butions of literary and anti[quarian] For example, we have in [the] a survey of Marathi literature [at] present, from the pen of [Mr. V.] karni, B.A., LL.B. This is [the] attempt by Mr. C. D. Dalal, [the] real excavator of the Go[lden] From an old and yet unpublished poem, entitled "Vamsa V[ali]" been discovered by Mr. [Dalal] ental M.S.S. collection [in the] Library, Mr. Dalal comes [to] that the tank was sunk [by] Brahmin Minister of Mu[ttu] who ruled about 1514 A.D. [The] historical value, the poem [is] Sanskrit literature of [the] whole poem is not repu[blished] cellany. It is well known [that] several M.S.S. in the [Baroda] tral Library, M.S.S. [which] seen the light of the [day] know that the work of [Mr. Dalal] able in print to the [public] being undertaken by [the] partment. We learn [with] that the total expendi[ture] State on account of [Education] ment during the past [year] ed to Rs. 1,02,000, [which] village libraries being [opened] velling libraries Rs. 2[,000] Instruction (Cinematograph [and] tern Branch) Rs. 5,2[00] ment is also made [for] punchayats of the State [have] buted as much as Rs. [1,000] libraries. Such encouragement among the rulers and [chiefs] fying feature of the [times]

LIES HOLDING THEIR OWN.

ONTINUOUS ATTACKS REPULSED.

PRISONERS WILLINGLY SURRENDER.

APANESE SUCCESSES AT TSINGTAU.

APITAL OF THE CAMEROONS SURRENDERS.

appears to prevail in the fighting on a part of the front. At certain points be- Aisne and Argonne the enemy made new violent attacks, but were repulsed. A gram states that on the night of September 27th the enemy attacked the Allies' even more vigour but no more success. The Germans gained no ground, whereas h advanced here and there.

rman advance into East Prussia has not exceeded eighteen miles and a big battle on the left bank of the Niemen where the Russians have apparently chosen nd.

arp engagement at Luederitz Bay the Germans were surprised and defeated.

anese have hemmed in the enemy within five miles of Tsingtau. On the afternoon instant they attacked and put to flight the enemy who occupied advanced posi- gh ground between the rivers Paisha and Litsun. On the 27th they occupied the rivers seven miles north-east of T singtau.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

D FORCES.

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ANDONS DEAD AND OUNDED.

LLINGLY SURRENDER.

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SIAN GUARDS

5-20 a.m.
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FRESH BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE.

GERMANS FIRE ON THEIR OWN MEN.

A TASTE OF "JACK JOHNSON" SHELLS.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 9-15 p.m.

A descriptive statement from British Head-quarters dated September, 25th, says:—For four days there has been a comparative lull accompanied by a spell of fine weather. The nights are now much colder.

The arrival of fresh troops has enabled men who who have been in the firing line for some time to be relieved. Several units have consequently received their baptism of fire.

It appears that on Sunday the 20th the German Infantry fired into each other when making a converging advance in the dark.

The action on Monday was practically confined to artillery, our guns driving away the enemy who were endeavouring to construct a redoubt. The Germans expended much heavy shell bombarding the village.

It was ascertained during the night that the enemy had deserted some trenches leaving a hundred dead and wounded and quantities of equipment and had withdrawn some distance.

Tuesday was one of our most eventful days. There was less artillery firing though the Germans gave the village a taste of the 'Jack Johnson's" as the shells from siege-howitzers are called.

SITUATION FAVOURABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1-55 a.m.

The following communique was issued in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening:—

On the left wing reports on the situation are favourable. In the centre our troops have successfully resisted further very violent counter attacks. We have progressed slightly on the heights on the Meuse. Dense fog has suspended operations in Woevre. The situation is unchanged in Lorraine and Vosges.

BRUSSELS FULL OF GERMAN TROOPS.

OSTEND, Sept. 29, 5-20 a.m.

A courier reports that Brussels is full of German troops from the south who are in a terribly exhausted condition.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

INGENUITY IN SIGNALLING DEVICES

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE'S MOVEMENTS UNKNOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 28, 9-45 p.m.

A headquarters statement deals at some length with the question of espionage as extensively practised by the Germans by means of men in plain clothes signalling with coloured lights and puffs of smoke from chimneys; also acting as advanced scouts for German cavalry, as pseudo labourers working in fields who convey information, and as officers and men in French and British uniforms remaining in localities evacuated by the Germans.

One spy was found hidden in a church tower. His presence was only discovered by the erratic movements of the hand of the clock which he was using as a code. Women spies have also been caught.

One of the difficulties of detecting this espionage is that our men speak neither French nor German.

Nevertheless an extract from a German order dated August 20th saying:—"It is reported that the English Army has disembarked at Calais and Boulogne, *en route* for Brussels," is a tribute to the value of the secrecy so loyally maintained at the time in England.

SHIPPING CAPTURED IN THE WAR.

BRITISH AND GERMAN FIGURES COMPARED.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 3-50 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that German shipping detained or captured to the 23rd instant totalled 387 ships with a tonnage of 1,140,000.

British ships detained or captured totalled 86 with a tonnage of 229,000. These included seventy-four detained at German ports at the outbreak of war.

Twelve British ships have been sunk on the high-seas by cruisers, and eight, mostly trawlers, sunk by mines in the North Sea.

MOVEMENT TO REVIVE CODE CABLES

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1 p.m.

A strong movement is on foot among merchants, especially in Lancashire, to obtain permission for commercial firms of recognised standing to resume the use of code cables and registered addresses. It is urged that it is a simple matter when decodification is supplied and properly verified.

CANADIAN MINISTER GOING TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 5-20 a.m.

Colonel Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, has resigned to go to the front with the rank of Brigadier-General.

BRITISH AERIAL RAID.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE AT DUSSELDORF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

September 28th:—The "Standard's" Geneva correspondent mentions reports that the British aerial raid on Dusseldorf partially destroyed the Zepplin sheds, seriously injured one Zepplin therein, and damaged the Zepplin shop. Huge white flags have been hoisted over all Cathedrals and towns in the Rhine Valley.

It is reported in New York from Arizona that a Carranzista force has been disastrously defeated by General Villa's troops near Santa Barbara.

WAR GAZETTEER.

NIEMEN.—In the neighbourhood of which Supotzkin and Druskoniky are situated, is a river of western Russia, whose lower course (70 of its 500 miles) lies within East Prussia, where it is called the Memel; it rises south of Minsk. It is navigable to Grodno: below Tilsit it divides into two branches which reach the Kurisches Haff each by four months.

BOBER.—A river of Prussia in Silisia, on the flank of the Rehhorn four miles N. W. of Shatzlar in Bohemia and flowing into the Oder.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

EAST PRUSSIA CAMPAIGN.

IMPENDING BATTLE.

RUSSIANS SELECT THEIR GROUND.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28, 1 p.m.

The German advance has not exceeded eighteen miles across the frontier of eastern Prussia. Sopotzkin and Druskoniky, where the Russians have accepted battle, are on the left bank of the Niemen.

There are vast marshes impeding the operations of the German right in the vicinity of the river Bober.

The Germans in one place are only eighteen miles from the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, but Russian troops and the Niemen are between the Germans and the lines.

RUSSIANS PUSHING THE OFFENSIVE.

BOMBARDMENT OF OSSEWETZ.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 29, 3-55 a.m.

An official statement published here says that the Russians are rapidly pushing the offensive in Ausgustoff Forests.

Siege-guns are bombarding Osseweiz and the attempt of the German infantry to advance near the fortress, has been repulsed.

The enemy has been reinforced and is very active on the Silesian front.

The garrison of Przemysl has made fruitless sorties and has lost many prisoners and guns.

PRZEMYSL COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 5-20 a.m.

Russian Headquarters report that Przemysl has now been completely surrounded.

SCARE-MONGERING IN MADRAS.

GUNNER OF ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

Gunner Patrick Marcar of the Madras Artillery Volunteers, was produced on Sunday before the Commissioner of Police, who ordered his prosecution under section 110 Clause (F) of the Criminal Procedure Code as being a person dangerous to the peace of society. The allegation against him is that on Saturday afternoon while he was in uniform he went to Mofusskhan"s Gardens at Mannodi, North Georgetown, and there told the people that the German cruiser had returned to Madras and was bombarding the city. The story seems to have obtained a certain amount of credence as soon as it was told, for at about the time it was being told there were sounds of distant explosions in the direction of the sea. As it happened there were two or three explosions on the beach opposite the High Court, these being due to the destruction of the unexploded shells which the Emden fired into the city on Tuesday night last. The story Marcar is said to have told spread rapidly and caused a good deal of excitement. But some of those who heard the story disbelieved it and insisted upon Marcar going with them to the police station. There Inspector Paulie investigated the matter and subsequently took Marcar to Major J. B. Cunliffe, Commandant of Madras Artillery Volunteers, who after enquiry directed Marcar to be sent to the Commissioner of Police with the result stated above.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE INCIDENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The followig appears in this morning's "New India":—The other day the Commissioner of Police advertised in the local papers offering a reward of Rs. 100 to any one who would give information which would lead to the arrest of an Eurasian lad who went round the city cycling on Tuesday night last, stating that he was a volunteer sent by Government to warn the people to leave their homes as there was to be a disturbance by the Emden the following night. Again on Saturday evening last the same Eurasian lad was found going about the streets in George Town with a false report that the Emden was visiting Madras on Sunday night and will bombard Madras city. The people in the locality finding that this was a false and mischievous rumour, arrested the lad and handed him over to the police attached to C. Division. On enquiries being made it was ascertained that the arrested Eurasian called himself Jeffry and that he was aged 20. He stated that he was employed in the Harbour Works and that he was attached to the Madras Artillery Volunteers. Yesterday morning the accused was produced before the Commissioner of Police who released him on bail pending trial for an offence under section 110, of the City Police Act as being hazardous to the public safety.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces held a reception at Jubbulpore on the 26th instant at which he presented Hon. Mr. Crump Financial Commissioner with the badge of a Companion of Star of India and Hon. Mr. Tickell, Chief Engineer Irrigation Department, with the badge of Companion of Indian Empire.

AFRICA.

FIGHTING IN WEST AFRICA.

CAPITAL OF CAMEROONS SURRENDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 5-35 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the naval forces in West Africa have secured an unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of the Cameroons, and Bona Beri surrendered to the Anglo-French force.

FIGHTING AT LUEDERITZ BAY.

GERMANS SURPRISED AND DEFEATED.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 6-30 p.m.

In sharp engagement near Luederitz Bay the Germans were surprised. They lost five killed and two wounded. The rest apparently escaped. The British lost three killed and four wounded.

TWO ENGLISH GIRL PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

OBLIGED TO SERVE AS WARD MAIDS IN HOSPITALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—Two English girls of 22 and 19 respectively, nieces of a naval officer on an East Indian Station, who were studying music in Germany have been arrested by the German authorities and placed in German hospitals as ward maids. They were not even allowed to be together in the same Hospital and needless to say they are forbidden to communicate with their friends beyond a postcard intimating that they are quite well.

SHIPPING IN BAY OF BENGAL.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER FROM JAVA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Shirala arrived in Madras harbour at 11 o'clock this morning. It was reassuring to see a merchant vessel enter Madras harbour after a lapse of so many days and her safe voyage across the Bay is an indication that the danger to shipping in these waters is not so great as many people imagine. The Shirala was ignorant of the Emden's doings in Madras until she arrived here. She left Java on the 22nd instant on which day the Bay was reported free from danger. She had no misadventure on the way and her crew expressed surprise on hearing of the bombardment of Madras. She is laden with cargo of sugar for Madras which ought to go a long way towards lowering the price of that commodity in the local market. A pilot boarded the vessel shortly after 10 a.m., and she took up her mornings at 11 a.m.

DEATH OF CHIEF OFFICER OF SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 29.

Mr. Ardeshir Merwanji Gandhi, Chief Officer, Surat Municipality, died this morning, after a short illness from kidney trouble. His service was lent to the Municipality as Sanitary Superintendent more than fifteen years before. For his zeal and able career, he was appointed first as Secretary and then as Chief Officer. The Municipal Office was closed in his honour to-day.

DEATH OF A FRONTIER OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

The death is announced of Captain Marjoribanks, 52nd Sikhs, Wing Commander of the Northern Waziristan Militia, of cholera, at Dattakhel on Monday.

He entered the service in January 1900, was appointed to the Indian Army in the following year, and joined the Waziristan Militia in November last. He was with the Somaliland expedition of 1903-1904 and fought in the action at Jidballi, obtaining a medal and two clasps. He also saw service in the Mohmand operations in 1908, being present at the engagement of Khaya and obtaining a medal and clasp.

DURGA PUJA IN CALCUTTA.

CELEBRATED ON SMALLER SCALE THAN USUAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The Durga Puja which concludes to-day, has been on the whole a small one and the crowds at the Kalighat have been markedly small. The lack of the worshippers was largely due to the absence of visitors from the mofussil.

Official and Personal.

Private advices by the last mail state that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale is now keeping better health.

JAPAN.

FIGHTING AT TSINGTAU.

GERMANS HEMMED IN.

ENEMY PUT TO FLIGHT.

TOKIO, Sept. 28.

The Japanese have hemmed in the enemy within five miles of Tsingtau. During the battle yesterday, three German warships bombarded our right wing until the aeroplanes created a diversion.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 9-45 p.m.

On the afternoon of the 26th instant the Japanese attacked and put to flight the enemy who occupied advanced positions on high ground between the rivers Paisha and Litsun. The Japanese on the 27th inst. occupied the line of the rivers seven miles north-east of Tsingtau.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

TOKIO, Sept. 28, 4-45 p.m.

It is officially stated that the Japanese casualties hitherto are three killed and twelve wounded.

The previous figure of 312 casualties was due to a mutilation in the telegram.

FIGHTING FOR TEN DAYS.

45,000 CASUALTIES.

GERMAN FEAR OF BRITISH ARTILLERY

The following details were issued by the British Press Bureau on September 5:—

The main trials of strength which have taken place have been battles in various parts over an immense front, which in other wars would have been considered of the first magnitude, but in this war are merely incidents.

A strategic withdrawal and concentration of the allied forces was necessitated by the initial shock on the frontiers and in Belgium, and the enormous strength of the Germans thrown into the western theatre. While suffering heavily through weakness the Eastern British Army has, in conformity with the general movement of the French forces, acted in harmony with the strategic conception of the French General Staff since the battle of Cambrai.

The British and French Army on August 29 south of Guise drove back with heavy loss and disorder three German army corps—the tenth, the Guard and a reserve force. It is believed that the commander of the tenth corps was killed.

Despite this success, the retirement to the south continued. The German armies, seeking persistently after the British, remained in practically continous contact with our rearguards.

On August 30 and 31 the British were frequently engaged. On September 1 a very vigorous effort was made by the Germans, culminating in a sharp action in the neighbourhood of Compiegne. It was entirely satisfactory to the British.

The German attack was most strongly pressed and was not brought to a standstill until much slaughter had been inflicted upon the enemy. Ten German guns were captured.

The brunt of the affair fell upon the Guards' Brigade, who lost in killed and wounded about 300. After this our troops were no longer molested. September 2 was the first quiet day since the battle of Mons on August 23.

During the whole period marching and fighting were continuous. The latest estimate of British casualties is about 15,000 officers and men. There are now a considerable number missing who will rejoin.

The losses have not affected the spirit of the troops, and do not amount to one-third of the losses inflicted upon the enemy. Reinforcements have reached or are approaching the British army.

The latest about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris, and are marching in a south-easterly direction towards the Marne, in the direction of the left and centre of the French line. It appears that the enveloping movement upon the Anglo-French left flank has been abandoned because no longer practicable.

There is no doubt whatever that the British have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans and they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result cannot be in doubt.

The shooting of the Germans is poor, while the British rifle fire devastated every attack presented. The British open formation is used with effect and copes with the vast numbers of the enemy.

The cavalry also definitely established their superiority. Sir John French's reports dwell upon this marked superiority.

"The cavalry," he says, "do as they like with the enemy until confronted with thrice their numbers. The German patrols simply fly before our horsemen. The German troops will not face our infantry fire, and our artillery have never been opposed by less than three or four times their numbers."

The following incidents, are mentioned as having occurred during the action at Le Couteau on August 26:

The whole of the officers and men of one British battery were killed or wounded except one subaltern and two gunners. They continued to serve a gun, kept up a sound rate of fire and came unhurt from the battlefield.

On another occasion a portion of a supply column was cut off by a detachment of German cavalry. The officer in charge was summoned to surrender. He refused, and starting the motors at full speed dashed safely through, losing only two lorries.

It should be noted that during the rearguard action of the Guards on September 1 Germans were seen giving assistance to our wounded. Despite the heat and the long marches, the troops are well and hearty. The horses are in excellent condition.

LONDON LETTER.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

GERMAN COMMERCE STIFLED.

SATISFACTORY BRITISH AGRICULTURAL RETURNS

Our Financial Correspondent deals with the question of advisability of re-opening the Stock Exchange, how German trade is being gradually stifled and the latest satisfactory Agricultural returns of Great Britain.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Moratorium is to be continued probably until the end of the year in any case. Few will quarrel with the decision of the Chancellor. War is, in its intermediary stages, full of surprises and uncertainties and in no war have the preliminary features been so uncertain than in this. The rapidity of the Russian mobilisation, the collapse of the Austrian army, the unexpected brilliance of the Belgian defence, the tactics of masterly retreats by the allied forces on the French frontier have all proved complete surprises and have accentuated the wisdom of not making any change in the *status quo*. There is, less talk about schemes for the reopening of the Stock Exchange and rightly so. With the German avalanche within forty miles of Paris, it is quite certain that Paris cannot reopen while the Russian advance from the East is not encouraging to dealers in Berlin; as for Vienna, I should imagine that the stock and shareholders of that city are more concerned how to protect their private homes than with the cares of business. Even if events had not progressed so rapidly, it should have been obvious to those who have been advocating the opening of the House that a reserve on one side or the other could only have been the result of undue inflation or depression of prices to an extent that would render the position of many members impossible. In the meanwhile members of the Stock Exchange are transacting a moderate amount of business for cash between their various offices. This is well, for it is most important just now that, as far as possible all business should progress as though there were no war. With the great advantage of open trade routes there is no reason why business should not only progress, but in some directions actually improve. So far as our material interests are concerned there can be no question that the greatest event of the war, so far, has been the brilliant disposal of our fleet by which the commerce of Germany has been stifled and our own protected. Already figures are being revealed that give an idea of what results may be expected in this direction. From New York comes a cable from the "Central News" Correspondent quoting the "Evening Mail" of that City. It says that during the past fortnigh the value of American exports to Germany was £9,000 as compared with £668;000 during the fortnight before the war. I wonder how much, in either instance, reached its destination. Last week's shipment to the United Kingdom represented a value of £800,000. Although such figures are the logical outcome of the present situation, they are none the less startling when put forward in black and white.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Business generally has been much helped by freer circulation of money. As you will have gathered by my previous letters both the Government and the Bank of England behaved well from the commencement. I wish the same could have been said for the Joint Stock Banks. I have never been enamoured of these institutions. Of course their surprising strength and the conservative lines on which they have been managed have done much to fortify Britain's reputation for sound finance. But their very bigness has lacked humanity, and composed as they are of a detached Board of Directors, by no means all bankers, a general manager who has responsibility with control, and an army of sub-managers who are little more than glorified clerks, there has been little opportunity for that sympathetic assistance to honourable or reliable customers or that help to ambitious young men of business which did so much to found some of the most successful firms in England. During the recent crisis some several of these institutions behaved badly in not following the patriotic and broad-minded policy of the Bank of England and the Government. Their conduct was so pronounced that even the Chancellor of the Exchequer commented on it in the course of his speech in the House of Commons. Since then there has been more readiness on the part of these institutions to give more accommodation to their customers; at the same time there is not the smallest doubt that the joint stock banks are still showing nervousness as joint stock banks always will, or any other institution top heavy with directors. However, the steady example of the Bank of England is having its effect and the other institutions are drawing closed to the great institution of Threadneedle Street.

BRITISH FIRMS IN THE HANDS OF GERMAN SHARE-HOLDERS.

The war has indeed opened the eyes of our fellow-countrymen to the methods that have been adopted by our German neighbours to cut into our trade. Day by day the files of Somerset House are being studied with startling results. Great companies run under English names and largely by British industry and influence are found to be in the hands of German share-holders. As these facts are discovered the Government takes over the interests of the German share-holders and arrangements are made for running the business as genuine British concerns. No doubt as time progresses drastic legislation will be enacted to deal with the situation.

SUGAR SUPPLY AFFECTED.

Since the war commenced I have pointed out how our sugar supply would be affected above all other necessaries by the condition of Europe, and gave statistics showing the great quantity of this commodity that we have hitherto imported from Germany and Austria. Further developments are revealed by the West India Committee circular. It seems that at a recent meeting of the Executive of the Committee the correspondence with the Colonial Office was quoted. When the Government prohibited the exportation of sugar from the West Indies, the Committee addressed a letter to the Colonial Office, under date August 17th, in which the following passages occur:—"In such an emergency as the present, the British West Indian proprietors are most desirous of doing all in their power to assist in maintaining the food supply of the Mother Country . . . . . While they would willingly agree to confine their shipments of sugar to the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada at the world's price, the making of forward contracts, both for sales and freight, is an essential and necessary part of their business, and suspension of which would be a serious matter."

The object of the prohibition was to enable the Government to secure sugar in order to make good to some extent the deficiency of best sugar from the Continent. This letter led to negotiations, and on August 19th certain British Guiana planters arranged to supply the Government with over 60,000 tons of 96 test sugar between that date and the end of December. On their part the Government agreed to allow existing contracts with Canada to be met and forward contracts for sale of sugar to be made in the ordinary way. Instructions were then issued for the prohibition to be removed. In this connection it is interesting that a few days ago a cablegram from Ottawa announced a change in the Canadian sugar duties which will have the effect of increasing the British preference. The preference up to then represented 16½ cents per 100 lbs.

Under the new tariff this will be increased to 34½ cents. As profits are cut very closely indeed in that trade, the difference will be an important leverage in favour of British grown cane-sugar.

ENCOURAGING FACTS IN AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

The agricultural returns of the United Kingdom for the current year to date show some encouraging facts. The wheat crop is ten per cent larger than that for 1913 and is considerably above the average for the past ten years. The production of barley is larger than that for 1911 or 1912, though slightly less than that for 1913; and although oats are under average, the reduction is quite unimportant. The potato crop for 1913 was the largest on record and so far as Great Britain is concerned has been beaten this year; but a falling of ten per cent in the Irish crop has brought the total down to 5 per cent less than 1913. A highly satisfactory fact in view of the war is that there are more cattle in the United Kingdom than in any previous year.

BRAZILIAN FINANCE.

A good deal of mystery surrounds the financial situation in Brazil, and, incidently, the payment of interest on the loan which became due. In view of the fact that the Brazilian Legation has referred all persons seeking information on Brazilian financial matters to their financial agents. Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, it might be thought that the latter would be in a position to satisfy enquiries. But, apperently, that is not the case for Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons display particular reticence on the subject. Beyond the statement already made that the firm has no information as to the payment of coupons, it seems impossible to glean any details as to the intention of the Brazilian Government. In the circumstances, fears are not unnaturally entertained that the financial situtation may even be worse, than had been thought. The question is being asked whether Brazil will default on other loans, and whether it is expected that such arrears of interest as may accrue will be paid at a latter date. Perhaps Messrs N. M. Rothschild and Sons will see fit to issue without any unnecessary delay a statement simplifying the curt "no information" announcement made last Monday.

GERMAN RIVALS IN BRITISH MARKETS.

While it is an undoubted fact that British manufacturers have the great advantage over all foreign competitors in British Dominions and other parts of the Empire of substantial tariff preferences and emphatic sentimental preference over foreign goods, this only emphasises the difficulty of understanding the success of German rivals in our own markets. Some of the chief exports from Germany to places outside the United Kingdom which are under the British flag, together with their estimated values, are as follows:—

Minerals, including mineral oils, £357,000; chemicals, close on £2,000,000; textiles, £3,722,000; leather, including leather wares and furriers wares, £125,000; india rubber wares (almost all soft wares) £465,000; metals (of which three-fourths are iron and steel and iron alloys, £4,794,000; machinery, electro-echnical products, vehicles and vessels, £1,372,000; miscellaneous, £1,875,000; 7/8 under the last named heading are included musical instruments, £656,000; paper, £374,000; glass and glassware, £325,000; toys, £296,000; and earthenware, £224,000.

From the point of view of British enterprise, the most important group is that under the heading of metals, and next comes textile manufacturers. Both can be produced in enormous quantities, and in every grade of quality in England. The principal German exports to our Dominions and Dependencies as regards agricultural products is sugar, valued at £1,448,000; and our West Indian Colonies should benefit in this direction. The profound study by German traders of the requirements of those with whom they have been trading, is believed to have largely accounted for their success.

If this country is to profit by the present complete paralysis of Germany's overseas trade, a study of requirements along similar lines must be made.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE.

"Topical" War Service.

German troops passing through a village

WOUNDED BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE HOME

Photo by Central News.

A Highlander with both feet in bandages, being taken to the steamer in the arms of two French porters.

ROADS IN MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that Matunga has a road, I hope the Improvement Trust or the Municipality, will be good enough to turn its merciful attention to the hardships of the residents of Mahim. There is only one metalled road to the Railway Station, that is via the Mori Road, which runs along its extreme north. For people living near the bazar and in the interior it is a very round about and long way. The greater part of the population cut short to the station hopping, skipping and jumping through carts and lanes. The lanes during the monsoon and for some time after are simply impassable, being in some places either full of water or puddly.

If the representatives of the G Ward would only urge upon the authorities the immediate necessity of having a direct road to the station through the heart of Mahim, they would be conferring an everlasting boon on the people of Mahim.—Yours, etc.

QUAGMIRE

Mahim, Sept. 29.

Colonel C. C. Manifold, I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals the United Provinces, has proceeded to Simla on short leave.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

India's Call to Arms.

"Indian Opinion" (Natal).—The news that Indian troops are being sent to the seat of war to co-operate with the allied armies has been greeted with enthusiasm both here and in India. Such recognition of Indian valour is pleasing in the highest degree. The knowledge that Indians and Europeans are fighting side by side, suffering in a common cause and laying down their lives for their King and country, is inspiring. We believe, with Ruskin, that a soldier's business is to be killed rather than to kill others, and so we regard this war as a huge sacrifice from which, let us hope, a saner idea of international relationship will arise. The tribute by Lord Crewe to the Indian army is unique. To describe soldiers as "high-souled men" is not usual. Let us hope that they will act up to the standard and emerge from the conflict free from any mean or unworthy action. To act as men and human beings under the hellish conditions of war needs character and soul-force. We would rather that every man be left stretched dead on the field than that Indian soldiers should belie the trust placed in them and escape unhurt. Our patriotism runs along these lines. As passive resisters, war is abhorrent to us; it is brutal and opposed to the spirit of all religions. We cannot gloat over victories caused by bloodshed and cruelty. We can only rejoice when brave men do their duty and, if needs be, lay down their lives for others.

A Just Retribution.

"The Leader."—We are interested to read in a London contemporary that the Japanese are described by Berlin journalists as "barbarians." Of course Germans are good judges of barbarians. But we are reminded that General von Bernhardi in his book "Germany and the Next War," stated his view that "Japan has risen to a height of power, glorious alike for military prowess and political foresight: and that as a nation it has rapidly attained a high stage of civilisation." But then there was no invasion of Kiao Chow at that time. Japan has no reason to be grateful to Germany for anything and need not be ashamed of her present endeavour to reply to the Kaiser's treatment of her on the conclusion of the Chino-Japanese war nineteen years ago. It will be quite a good thing if Kiao-Chow is wrested from Germany. We have no doubt it will be. It was the Kaiserin ambition to build up a German colonial empire. The Kaiser-made war will in all probability end in the destruction of what colonial possessions the "fatherland" has now. A just retribution.

The Police Parade in Calcutta.

"The Bengalee."—Yesterday we announced that a police-parade on a somewhat large scale was held in Calcutta. The police mustered in strong force and paraded through some of the streets in the northern part of the town. That the police are able to suppress any disturbance that may take place in the town, with or without the aid of the military force at their back, does not admit of a moment's doubt. The only question is whether it was wise to have made this demonstration at this time when there is a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind. This question must be answered in the negative. We fear an unfortunate feeling has been created by the parade; and several persons have spoken to us on the subject. There is not indeed the smallest justification for it. There is nothing in the prevailing conditions to cause alarm or even anxiety. We may celebrate the Pujas and take part in the festivities of the season without the least fear as to the future, immediate or remote. We can only hope that the parade will not be repeated. That is the advice which we venture to give to the authorities and we trust that it will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered.

A Sound German Maxim.

"The Parsi."—We are reminded of the ten commandments of German economics—and it seems that the adoption of them by our people will be a necessary preliminary to sound industrial regeneration. The most remarkable of these is indeed the one which lays down as follows: "Never forget that when you buy a foreign article your own country is the poorer." The rest are only corollaries of this fundamental tenet. We should like to impress upon our people the necessity of making themselves perfectly familiar with this German commandment. We shall not cultivate any hatred of foreign articles, but we must recognize and realize to the full that when we buy a foreign article our own country is the poorer. And in order that we may be able to carry out to the full the policy of Swadeshism in consumption, without any deterioration in our arts and industries, and in our taste and refinement in general, it is absolutely necessary that we should have a wide and varied system of industrial education capable of making our country independent of foreign experts.

The Cost of the War.

"The Indian Daily News."—The war is costing Germany 12s. 6d. per head (a German calculation) that is 2 million a day (3 crores) and a million for the navy and that makes 3 millions; in fact Germany is living at the rate of 11,000 million a year. We are spending about 1½ millions a day, France 2 millions or more, Austria two, Russia say three, so says the "Nation." These are moderate estimates. The Balkan wars worked out 7 millions a day for 34 weeks. These wars were done on borrowed money. The Boer war was waged mainly on money borrowed from France. To-day there is no one with any money to lend. The net result is that money being unavailable (after a bit) taxes will go up to 12 times the normal. Who can stand the strain longest? The war has lasted about 50 days at present and Germany has spent 150 millions; she confiscated all her people's savings, 1,500 millions, to do this but they were not fortunately for us in cash. The idea of belligerents paying for a war out of their own pocket has never occurred to strategists who have an axiom that no European power can conduct a war without foreign loans. However, in fact if there is lots of paper and printing ink "money" is plentiful. After a bit, however, it requires a man with a bayonet to get anyone to take it, if people have not confidence in their rulers. In Germany the man with the bayonet will begin soon.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

DISPUTE OVER GOODS SUPPLIED

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

TREACHER AND CO. v. PREMCHAND KESHAVJI BAZANI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff pany against the defendants to re a sum of Rs. 5,000 and odd, due from in respect of wines and provisions sup to the Baroda State through them.

Mr. Binning appeared for the plain

Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Wadia for the first defendant mitted that his client had filed a w statement in which he had raised v objections to the plaintiff's claim would therefore submit, that th should be transferred to the long cau The alleged facts were that the secon fendant had contracted to supply and provisions to the Baroda State, time of the marriage festivities in tion with Princess Indira's wedding second defendant's firm being a Baro asked the first defendant who carri business under the name of the Contract Agency, to help them. B defendants then approached the th nager of Treacher's firm and made a ment with him to the effect that he supply then with the necessary pr Among them some of the things we purchased from Messrs. Cornaglia the Army and Navy Stores and oth Treacher's firm was to be given a of 5 per cent. The goods were to direct to the Kothi Kamdar at Treacher's firm sent them to the Ko dar on 16th December 1913. Th Kamdar rejected some portion wines and provisions supplied, be was very old and rotten and of it was supplied by Treacher's its being bought from the other

Counsel submitted that his cl acted as a guarantor only for t defendant's firm and as there we breaches of the agreement by t tiffs he would apply that the sui transferred to the long cause l

Mr. Binning for the plaintiff the suit being transferred to the list and said that the whole co entered into by a letter of 30th 1913 by both the defendants.

His Lordship ordered the s transferred to the long cause li put on board peremptorily November.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Li Solicitors for first defend vayya and Nagindas.

RECOVERY OF DUE

DURGADUTT CHIRANJILAL, A NAGRAJ.

This was a suit filed, against the defendant for sum of Rs. 2710-3-3 due fr of various transactions en behalf by the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. G. Munsif a plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs acted as t the defendant and a into various transact behalf, since March 1913. money due from him w Rs. 2,710-3-3. The presen dover that balance from h passed a decree for t Rs. 2710-3-3, with interest 30th October 1913 and c judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for plaintiffs Mody & Ranchhoddas.

FAILED TO PAY HIS

TARACHAND MURLIDHAR RIVETT AND SO

The plaintiffs who ar silver and grape-seed fi the defendants who ar and cabinet makers a from them, a sum of R

Mr. Kanga appeare and submitted that m claimed from the def while the defendants plaintiffs Rs. 920. was due by the pla repairs done to their fendants. On the 26 the defendants agre and pay in full sat Rs. 17,000. Rs. 15 spot and the defen balance of Rs. 2,000 that date. As the according to the a years, the plaintiff

The plaintiff's m support of the pla fendants did not

His Lordships pa in favour of the p

Solicitors for th Sayani.

DANGEROUS C T

(From

Narayen Ragh cultivator belon district, who w months ago fo mitted in the Aurangabad di dhatura to per the pretext of him to other by the Session hanged on a undergo ten charge of rob

The victim longed to a was engaged a neighbouri accused dra strangled hi were traced

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

PROSPEROUS YEAR.

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN REVENUE.

SURPLUS OF OVER 8 LAKHS.

IMPROVED SANITARY CONDITIONS.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the administration report prepared by Mr. P. R Cadell, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner, was forwarded for examination and review. The following extracts are taken from the report:—

The general health of the City was satisfactory during the year.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The position of the Municipality despite the reduction in the General Tax was highly satisfactory as the year's accounts reveal a substantial rise in the annual growing revenue. The year opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 46,29,577. Income for the year aggregated Rs. 1,76,501 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,20,48,926, the result being a surplus of Rs. 8,27,575. Out of this surplus, Rs. 1,00,000 were utilised for writing off of the balance of Plague Expenditure outstanding in the Loan Funds and the year closed with a working balance of Rs. 53,81,525, of which Rs. 45,73,293 is reserved for lapsed grants to be renewed in 1914-1915. The balance at the close of the year is equal to Rs. 43,73,293 including a minimum of Rs. 1,00,000 required by law and Rs. 9,73,000 ear-marked for payment to the City Improvement Trust in 1914. From this balance hypothecated to the extent of Rs. 7,78,746 were made for advance projects payable out of Loan funds in the absence of special provision in a loan.

Income.—During the year the General Tax was reduced from 10 5-8 per cent. to 10 per cent., the other rates of taxation continuing the same as in the preceding year notwithstanding the reduction an increase in our revenues due to expansion and prosperity of the city was realised during the year exceeding the previous year by Rs. 1,34,000 increases being principally derived from "Conservancy Tax and Tolls" "Tobacco Tax," "Halalkhore Tax," "Water Tax," "Miscellaneous Water Works Receipts," "Market Receipts," "Fees" and "Interest on Investments of Surplus Loan and other balances" the reasons for the increases having been explained by the Chief Accountant permanent expansion of revenue for the year being placed at Rs. 4,00,000. There was an increase in incidence of taxation per head of population from Rs. 11-8-5 to Rs. 11-10-5 in the year under review.

As compared with the Budget Estimates the receipts were higher by Rs. 6,57,791. As compared with the Revised Estimates there was an increase in income of Rs. 2,62,291.

Expenditure.—Against the item of Rs. 1,00,000 specially provided in the Revenue Budget for the write-off of the balance of Plague Expenditure advanced from Loan funds the actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 53,81,525 against sanctioned grants of Rs. 1,33,19,020 leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 12,70,094 of which amounting to Rs. 10,08,232 will be renewed and Rs. 2,61,862 represent saving on the final estimates.

The percentage of lapse and of saving allowed to lapse are too large. Although there are items which cannot be controlled such as interference of labour, delays in securing the land on which works are to be carried out, and expected with the letting of contracts could be possible in future to effect a closer approximation of actuals to estimates than has been the case in recent years.

In regard to "Establishments" these were satisfactorily kept within the figure as possible but as low as kept within very little margin. 1914-15 be

As compared with the Budget there was an excess of Rs. 3, there was aggregated Rs. 7,7 increases Rs. 4,02,751. The decreases dealt with in ave been Accountant's report. of Accountant estimates the permanent in expenditure at Rs. 5, in expansion in Income at Rs. 4,00,000. The recurring expenditure thus advanced somewhat more rapidly than the permanent increase in our Income.

It is necessary to remember that although there is a steady increase in expenditure there is also an expansion in our rateable value, and that for our future requirements we have a wide margin of borrowing powers approaching, if not exceeding, two Crores.

The expenditure on Loan Works amounted to Rs. 43,87,475 against Rs. 17,87,921 in the preceding year, the increase being under Water Works due mainly to accelerated outlay on the Tansa Reduplication Works. There were large lapses on both the original and the revised estimates both the original and the revised estimates.

The expenditure on Plague measures during the year amounted to Rs. 1,24,682 showing a decrease of Rs. 23,081 on the expenditure of the previous year which also showed a considerable decrease on the preceding year. This occurred principally in the outlay on Disinfection, Maintenance of Camps and Rat Destruction. The total outlay on Plague Measures from the outbreak of Plague upto the close of the year under review aggregated Rs. 78,46,895.

During the year Loans aggregating Rs. 60 Lakhs were raised of which Rs. 25, Lakhs were reserved by us at par for Sinking Fund and Surplus Funds Investments, Rs. 29 Lakhs were issued to the public at an average rate of Rs. 98-12-3 and Rs. 6 Lakhs were issued at an average rate of Rs. 98-8-2, the resulting loss of Rs. 44,745 being met from the Net Premia Fund. The capital liabilities of the Corporation increased to Rs. 6,50,41,916, but the payment of Rs. 1,58,239 made by the Municipality during the year towards the reduction of debt reduced the liabilities to Rs. 6,48,83,677 at the close of the year.

Against this debt the total Sinking Fund invested during the year amounted to Rs. 1,37,82,442 leaving a net debt liability of the Corporation at the close of the year at Rs. 5,11,01,235. From appendix No. 7A attached to the Chief Accountant's report, it will be seen that the aggregate total of the different Sinking Fund Investments on 31st March 1914, was in excess of the amount, which should have accumulated for the purpose for which the funds have been created, by Rs. 8,084. The market value of the paper held in the Sinking Fund is or the whole well in advance of the face value (vide para. 50 of the Chief Accountant's report).

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Municipality at the close of the year as compared with the preceding year stand as follows:—

Assets at the close of 1912-13, Rs. 9,16,90,537 at the close of 1913-14, Rs. 9,99,87,189; increase, Rs. 82,96,652.

Liabilities at the close of 1912-13, Rs. 5,57,51,644; at the close of 1913-14, Rs. 6,84,07,859; decrease Rs. 73,43,785.

Excess of Assets over Liabilities at the close of 1912-13, Rs. 1,59,38,893; at the close of 1913-14 Rs. 3,15,79,330; increase, Rs. 82,96,652, decrease, Rs. 73,43,785.

Of the total liabilities, Rs. 6,48,83,677 represented the Capital Debt, Rs. 13,87,467 deposits lodged by contractors and others, Rs. 42,142 undischarged liabilities and other items, and Rs. 17,15,289 book value of the land transferred to the City Improvement Trust.

The revision of our assets is in progress. When it is completed and all properties that have ceased to exist are struck off the books and those acquired by gift or through revenue are properly accounted, our accounts will show the correct for balance of assets over liabilities.

The total liabilities on account of setbacks acquired and to be acquired have advanced to Rs. 20,92,540 up ta the 30th June 1914. Out of the Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned for Street Improvements we have raised only 6 lakhs and it will be seen that the sanctioned balance has been exceeded by nearly 7 lakhs. The question of these liabilities is under consideration.

TOWN DUTIES.

The total collection for the year amounted to Rs. 40,03,254-0-6 against Rs. 38,47,929-1-4 for the previous year, while the amount refunded was Rs. 22,86,360-4-0 against Rs. 21,16,035-11-0, the net revenue being thus Rs. 17,16,893-12-6 against Rs. 17,31,893-6-4 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,999-9-10. The number of refund claims was 71,127 against 60,359 in the previous year. This is the largest amount of refunds ever allowed in one year: and it is satisfactory to note that the net revenue decreased so slightly from the large figures of last year, notwithstanding the amount of refund allowed. We may fairly expect an annual increase in the amount of our net Town Duty, partly because the population is increasing and its purchasing power is markedly greater: and partly because with the expansion of Bombay trade, a larger amount every year, though exported, does not obtain refund, owing to the time limit being exceeded. The problem is to see that the Municipality gets its legal dues, without at the same time hampering trade. The work of the department in this respect is still to some extent experimental but it seems to have been satisfactorily managed during the year.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Engines and Pumps at the Love Grove Pumping Station worked fairly satisfactorily during the year, but breakages were somewhat frequent owing to the age of the machinery. The erection of the new electric generating station for driving the Screening and Dredging plant was completed during the year and the sewage from the main sewer was turned into the new Detritus and Screening Chambers. The experience gained by nine months' working of this machinery shows that the amount of silt is very much larger than was anticipated and that the dredgers may need some alteration to enable them to cope with it. The erection of the new pumping machinery and boilers was almost completed during the year and the first engine was run under steam on 1st April 1914. The fresh soundings necessary along the line of the new Low Level Sea Outfall at Love Grove having been taken early in the year, amended plans and quantities in accordance with them were prepared and the construction of the first 1,100 feet of the sewer to low water level at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,35,958, was commenced during the latter part of the year. This will enable both the new and old pumping stations to be utilised during the monsoon of the current year.

The Corporation have approved of the construction of the following works to deal with the additional calls on the drains that may be expected to result from the introduction of the additional Tansa Water supply.

(1) Duplication of the main outfall sewer from Love Grove to Khetwady Back Road.

(2) Construction of a new sewer from Carnac Road along the new Improvement Trust Road and thence upto Grant Road.

The total cost of these works is estimated at Rs. 12,00,000.

The construction of these additional sewers will be started immediately after the rains of 1914-15.

The machinery of the Colaba Air Compressor Station and the Ejector Stations served from it worked satisfactorily during the year. The total quantity of sewage lifted during the year was 440½ million gallons.

The machinery at the Love Grove Air Compressor Station and the several Ejector Stations in the Parel, Chinchpokli, Agripada, Malabar Hill and Mazagon Districts also worked satisfactorily during the year and the total quantity of sewage lifted by the Ejectors was about 1,914 1/3 million gallons.

REGULATION OF STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

The number of applications for permission either to build or rebuild houses, etc., aggregated 3,525 against 3,618 in the previous year. 3,314 notices were issued against house-owners under various sections of the Municipal Act. This number is less than the previous year's total by 1,204. In 944 cases prosecutions were instituted in the Magistrates' Courts against house-owners for not complying with the notices served on them against 1,314 in the previous year. Out of the 944 cases, in 497 the parties complied with the Municipal requirements before the service of process and the cases against them were therefore withdrawn. In 131 cases the parties were warned and discharged; in 227 cases they were convicted and fined, and 89 cases were pending at the close of the year. 457 notices were issued for the removal of unsafe and dangerous or ruinous buildings; 386 of these were complied with either partly or wholly and in 7 cases the structures were removed by the Municipality and 64 cases were pending at the close of the year. 23 buildings or parts of buildings fell during the year. In 15 cases no injury was done and, in the remaining 8 cases 9 persons were killed and 14 were injured. Action was taken for the removal of 445 inflammable and insanitary huts; of these 350 were removed and 95 were pending at the close of the year. Five cases had to be submitted to the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorised work.

Overbridges.—The Clerk Road Overbridge over the G. I. P. Railway was opened to traffic during the year. The Elphinstone Road Overbridge was completed during the year, but the Railway Authorities have had to be asked to rectify some minor defects in the work before it can be taken over. The work of the major portion of the four approach walls, the east abuttment and the filling in of the approaches of the Curry Road Overbridge over the G. I. P. Railway has been completed. The preliminary work necessary for the construction of the Clerk Road Overbridge over the B. B. & C. I. Railway is well advanced, but the Railway Company has not yet begun actual construction. No progress was made with regard to the De Lisle Road Overbridge over the B. B. & C. I. Railway, as the proposals for widening the bridge to 30 feet are still under the consideration of the Corporation. The certified expenditure for overbridges at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,18,232-1-1. The question of the location of the Dadar Road Overbridge was settled during the year, and the G. I. P. Railway Authorities are preparing the detailed plans and estimates. The Municipal share of the cost of this work is estimated at about Rs. 4,00,000.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The total number of gas lamps at the end of the year was 5,792 being an increase of 284 over the previous year and the total number of kerosine oil lamps was 1,550 being a decree of 228. The total cost of gas lighting amounted to Rs. 3,71,253-1-8 being an increase of Rs. 11,353-14-4 and the net cost of kerosine oil street lighting amounted to Rs. 29,582-10-5 being a decrease of Rs. 4,199-11-5.

Municipal Workshops.—The Municipal Workshops were fully employed during the year in the repair of the plant and machinery used by the different departments and in the manufacture of new articles. The work of the Mechanical Branch is growing more and more important with the increase in the pumping and other machinery. The Municipal Workshops made an estimated profit of Rs. 2,907-1-6 on the year's working. The bills preferred to the various departments amounted to Rs. 2,09,057-10-0.

Plans and estimates for the second section of the new Workshops at Foras Road having been completed, tenders were invited for the work and the tenders of Messrs. Virji Tejoo and Co. and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for the masonry and steel work respectively were accepted about the close of the year. Some progress was made with the foundations before the close of the year.

The four motor cars provided for the Engineering and Health Departments were in active use running 28,961 miles at a cost of 4.4 annas per mile.

Tulsi Lake.—The rainfall was 94.97 inches against 77.25 inches in 1912 and 3 per cent. above the average for the preceding five years. The total rainfall on the catchment area of 1,700 acres amounted to 3.654 million gallons and it is estimated that 2,706 million gallons or 74 per cent. of this quantity was received into the lake. The lake commenced to overflow on 25th July 1913 and overflowed intermittently till 23rd September. The total quantity of water received in the City was 1,222 million gallons or an average of 3.35 million gallons per day.

The work of water proofing the reservoirs and filter beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir was completed during the year. The two reservoirs, the vaults under filters Nos. 1 to 4 and also the filters themselves have been made water-tight. The outlet well at the reservoir is now undergoing considerable alteration in connection with the duplication of the Tansa main and to accommodate the additional inlet and outlet mains from the reservoir a new tunnel is being built under Gibbs Road. The Bhandarwada Reservoirs and filters the water proofing of which was completed in 1911 showed no signs of leakage.

TANSA DUPLICATION WORKS.

The progress of the work of raising the Tansa Dam which is being carried out by Messrs. Pallonji Ellalji & Sons was somewhat retarded by the scarcity of labour and the difficulty of obtaining suitable lime. The contractors who undertook to complete the work by the end of May 1914 will not therefore be able to finish it before the monsoon of 1914. The widening of the earthwork embankments along the Tansa syphons has been completed and good progress has been made with the duplication of the syphons. All the steel pipes required for syphon No. 5 and about 5 miles of piping required for syphon No. 6 have been manufactured and transported to the sites where they will be required. The supply of the cast iron pipes, &c., for the southern section is proceeding very satisfactorily and it is hoped that all the cast iron pipes will be delivered by January 1915 and the laying of the same completed by June 1915. Good progress has been made with the laying of the additional distributing mains in the City, details of which will be found in the Hydraulic Engineer's report. Revised estimates for the removal of villages from the catchment area of the Tansa lake are being prepared and negotiations for the acquisition of the land will soon be entered into. In connection with the Reservoir at Ghatkopar, trial pits have been made along the site of the dam and steps will soon be taken to acquire the necessary land.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Fire Brigade was maintained in a state of thorough efficiency throughout the the year.

There were 281 calls to fires, of which 36 were false alarms. In several cases more than one call was received for the same fire. The total number of fires (224) was no less than 98.4 above the average of the previous ten years, a fact which indicates the heaviness of the year's work. The total estimated damage by fire during the year amounted to Rs. 64,75,696 against Rs 15,20,093 during 1912-13, being the highest on record during the decade. The greatest amount of damage in a single case was Rs. 40,00,000, a godown containing cotton bales and a large quantity of cotton bales on open ground at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, being destroyed by fire and damaged by water.

Of the total loss Rs. 60,53,572 was covered by insurance while Rs. 4,22,124 was uninsured.

The loss of life by fires during the year was nine, while five persons received injuries to which they subsequently succumbed. Three persons lost their lives by falling while attempting to jump from a building on fire to a neighbouring building.

Three firemen of the Brigade were killed by the collapse of a floor at the fire in Tamarind Lane.

A new site for the Fort Fire Brigade Station on Mint Road has been selected and negotiations for its acquisition are proceeding.

Of the 50 fire alarms sanctioned by the Corporation the work of erecting 43 was completed during the year. Their working has been satisfactory.

The emergency van attended on 6 occasions at fallen buildings; six persons lost their lives by the fall of buildings and fourteen received slight injuries.

The water supply at fires was satisfactory. In addition to the supply from the mains sea water was used by the Brigade on several occasions.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The Museum was open to the public during 313 days of the year. The total number of visitors was 832,641 against 822,577 during 1912-13, giving a daily average attendance of 2,660 against a daily average of 2,628 for the previous year. This exceeds the daily average even of the year 1911-12 which owing to a large influx of visitors to Bombay on account of the Royal Visit eclipsed all previous records and is an indication of the growing popularity of the institution.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the City was good and there was no epidemic of any disease except Plague.

The total mortality for the year exclusive of still-born births was 31,806 against 38,954 for the previous year. This is the lowest mortality recorded since 1896. The number of deaths recorded from plague during 1913 was 2,609. This figure also is the lowest since 1896, with the exception of the year 1912 when it was lower by 892. Tuberculosis was responsible for 2,152 deaths, the lowest recorded since 1878.

The number of births registered during the year was 19,644 or less than in any year since 1908. The Health Officer suggests that the decrease was to a considerable extent due to a temporary migration of the female population.

The vaccination of Hajis by the Health Department Vaccination Staff resulted in the vaccination of 11,198 pilgrims. The Anti-Malaria operations were continued and resulted in 99 wells and tanks being filled in and 604 wells and tanks being covered over during the year. The Gowalia Tank and the Dhobi Talao were filled in and the work of filling in the Mastan Tank, Cawasji Patel Tank and Nawab's Tank was taken in hand during the year. The work of covering and protecting the cisterns over public latrines and urinals was completed. In all 51,604 tabloids of quinine hydrochloride were distributed free during the year. A detailed report showing the work done by the Special Malaria Department is embodied in the Health Officer's report.

LICENSES.

The total amount collected on account of License fees aggregated Rs. 1,14,282 against Rs. 1,09,896 collected during the proceding year, the net increase thus being Rs. 4,386. The number of licenses issued was 9,334 against 8,336 issued during the preceding year.

The revised bye-laws in respect of milch cattle stables received the approval of the Corporation and were confirmed by Government during the year. They are being introduced with effect from 1st April 1914. The bye-laws in respect of horse and bullock stables are under the consideration of Government. The control of the sale of milk has been rendered possible by the amendment of the Municipal Act by the insertion of Section 412A. The issue of licenses under this section was begun on 1st April 1914.

The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year was 3,727. Fines amounting to Rs. 18,415-8-0 were inflicted in 925 cases. The accidental omission of the words "and in conformity with the terms and conditions of" from Section 394, referred to in the last Annual Report, was remedied by Act VI of 1913.

The total revenue from Markets and Slaughter Houses amounted to Rs. 5,85,493-10-6 against Rs. 5,81,035-5-2 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,458-5-4, derived from different sources.

EDUCATION.

The number of Municipal schools and of pupils attending them rose from 160 schools with 16,746 pupils to 174 schools with 18,846 pupils. Fourteen new schools were opened, six giving instruction in Madras, five in Guzerathi and three in Urdu. Three Guzerathi schools for the children of Bhangis were opened during the year. Education in these schools is given free, and the pupils are supplied with slates and exercise books. In all there are now 10 free schools for the depressed classes with an attendance of 960 pupils. The three free schools opened for Factory children had an attendance of 215 pupils. It is hoped that with the co-operation of Mill Managers the experiment will show better results. The expenditure rose from Rs. 3,78,088 to Rs. 4,37,815. The rise was principally due to the opening of new schools, the promotion of teachers, the provision of better quarters for schools and an increase in the grants to aided schools. The cost per pupil was Rs. 20.4 agaist Rs. 19.9 for the previous year. The number of untrained teachers is still large; but with the facilities afforded by the Training Colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad, it should be possible gradually to remedy this. Some progress was made with the provision of new school buildings, though for various reasons it was not so rapid as might be desired. Twelve schools in all have special buildings of their own. Fourteen schools were moved to new quarters during the year, while ten more were provided with additional accommodation. The number of schools to which aid was given was 134 with 14,772 pupils. The total grant paid to aided schools was Rs. 53,005 against Rs. 45,167 in the previous year.

The Committee postponed the consideration of the report until a written review was prepared.

DEATH OF A BOY SCOUT.

SWIMMING FATALITY NEAR CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

On Monday noon a drowning fatality took place at Behala, the victim being a member of the Calcutta Volunteers Scout Company. The Scout Company with other volunteer companies had a day out at Behala to which place they went by train. After parade some members of the Scout Company went for a swim. While some of them were swimming they noticed one member named Gange drowning. Capt. Wootten of Scout Company and others went to his rescue, but Gange sank before help could reach him. It took about five minutes to find Gange's body and when it was found life was extinct. All efforts in the direction of first aid proved fruitless. The body was left at Behala, pending orders of the police and a guard of twelve scouts remained behind in charge. Gange was twenty years old.

EXCAVATIONS IN DELHI.

DISCOVERY OF SUBTERRANEAN TUNNELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

Among other works of archaeological interest, now in progress at Delhi may be mentioned the exploration of subterranean passages radiating from the old wells in the neighbourhood of the Ridge and said to be the work of Firoshah Tughlag. One of these has already been partially cleared for a distance of over 100 yards. The tunnels, when cleared, will be one of the most interesting sights in the new capital.

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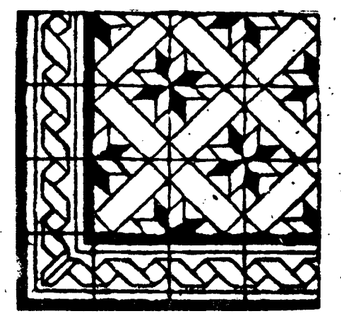

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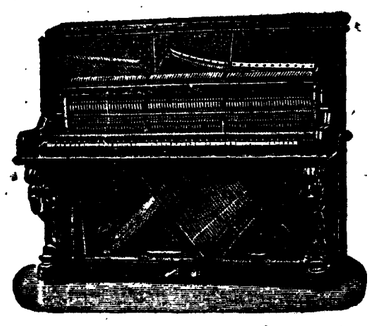

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GUARDSMEN'S EXPLOIT

STORY OF OFFICERS' DARING ESCAPE.

25 SENTRIES ASLEEP ON A BRIDGE.

The "Daily News" publishes the following thrilling account of the daring escape of some of the Dragoon Guards from Ostend:—

A captain and sergeant of the Dragoon Guards who were taken prisoners by the Germans after being wounded in a hot engagement at Audregniet, landed at Folkestone from Ostend to-day (Sept. 3)

They had made their escape from a convent hospital in which they were placed by the Germans, crossed 50 miles of country occupied by the enemy, and got safely through all their outposts. Their daring exploit, as the sergeant acknowledged, was due entirely to the skill of the captain in scouting.

I heard the story related in simple, direct language by the N.C.O., a fine cavalryman. He told it quite casually, as if it were an ordinary enough adventure.

GERMANS' BAGS OF MONEY.

After fighting at Mons and Tournai, he was wounded at Audregnies. He took refuge in a peasant's house, where he found about twenty other wounded comrades. "The Germans started to shell the place," he said, "and we all took refuge in the cellar. The old Belgian woman to whom the place belonged would not keep quiet Presently the Germans entered the village and came straight to the house.

"They broke in the door with their rifles—I saw the butts coming through the panels, and as they burst in the door I held up my hands—there was nothing else to do. A German soldier came at me and though he must have seen at I was wounded he lifted his rifle by the breech and came for me. I received the blow on my forearm—it was meant for my head.

"Then the old woman made a bolt for the window. One of our chaps tried to stop her, and got a bayonet through his hand. The old woman was shot. We were all taken prisoners. They searched me and took away all my money. I have seen dead Germans on the field with bags of money round their necks.

TEN HOURS BEHIND A HEDGE.

"With the rest of the wounded I was taken to a convent inside the German lines. I found my own captain there. He had been found unconscious on the field. A shrapnel shell had exploded in front of him and the fumes had sent him off. He had a slight wound on the forehead from the shrapnel.

"They left the convent unguarded, being confident, I suppose, that we could not escape through their lines. We had been there a day or two when we saw them sending up a guard. "This is the time to escape if we are going to," said the captain.

"We got out without difficulty, and lay for ten hours in ambush behind a hedge. Then we set out to get through their lines. The captain had a map of the country and a damaged pair of compasses, which we patched up with dough. The map enabled him to know exactly where we were.

"We lay low all day and travelled by night, covering 27 miles each night by crawling almost flat and running bent almost double when we found cover. We had no sleep for 48 hours. Often we had to make a long detour to avoid their outposts or swampy ground. We went over railway embankments and through cuttings, and twice we had to cross canals.

THE CAPTAIN'S SCOUTCRAFT.

"Once we attempted to swim, but found our clothes too heavy to carry, so we made for a bridge. It was guarded by 25 Germans. We crept up to within ten or twenty yards, and then the captain made a hissing sound. We lay and listened, but there was no reply.

"Creeping nearer, we made the sound again. Still there was no response. We came still nearer and looked up very carefully. The sentry on our side of the bridge was asleep. We crept past him and over the bridge. The whole guard was asleep. The second time we crossed the canal was by a pontoon which they had left unguarded.

"Once we got clear of their lin had no further difficulty. The Belgians assisted us all they could to get to Ostend We found everywhere indications of the German brutality. They had burnt down houses whenever the people had no money or food to give them."

The sergeant was going direct to Tidworth to his depot. He wants to return 'to get his own back." The captain went to the War Office to report.

IRISH FUSILIER'S ADVENTURE.

Other arrivals included a corporal of the Irish Fusiliers, who escaped by the assistance of a courageous Frenchman, who concealed him in a cellar for three days, while a huge force of Germans—fully three army corps—passed through the street above.

He listened to their ceaseless tramp for 27 hours, "feeling his heart pumping in his throat" lest they should search the house.

Escaping from the cellar in civilian clothes, he was captured by five Uhlans, but a small British party attacked them, and in the fight he escaped into a field of maize and remained concealed. Later a French schoolgirl of 15 guided him across country to St. Pol, where he fell in with the other four, and they came to Boulogne together.

A HAPPY ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

CITY SLOUCH LOST IN A FORTNIGHT.

VETERANS IN THE RANKS AT ALDERSHOT.

It is difficult to write explicitly of Lord Kitchener's first 100,000 men, for one cannot say where the first army ends and the second begins, writes a special correspondent of the "Daily News" from Aldershot under date Sept. 3. Battalions of the new force, whose war strength should be a thousand, are already eleven, twelve, and thirteen hundred strong, and, as it is not intended that they shall go to the front above war establishment, the inference is that the "details," as the surplus are called, are already the nucleus of the second army.

It must not be imagined that Lord Kitchener's men are all youngsters and raw recruits. They are not. The bugle call has roused thousands of ex-non-coms, from their retirement, and these men, who have been called the backbone of the Army, are returning to the colours in thousands. It is no matter that they have served 20 years with the flag, that they saw fighting at Chitral, in Basutoland, or on the Modder.

NOT THE TIME FOR SELLING SNUFF.

They have come back, and in many cases have made big sacrifices to do so. A quartermaster-sergeant of a Highland regiment, with a breast of medals, a pension, and a snug little tobacconist's shop, was asked why he had come out of his well-earned retirement.

"Wad I be serving snuff," he asked with infinite scorn, "when my country wants me and the auld regiment's fechtin'?"

Fortunately for the country, that is the spirit which animates these veterans. ("Veteran" in the Army is applied to any man over 30; these non-coms are mostly on the right side of 42, and are sound in wind and limb.) Without them Kitchener's armies could make but little progress, and certainly could not, as they are doing now, learn their new calling in one-fifth of the ordinary time.

"There is no stipulation for an eight hour day when enlisting, although the War Office is trying to keep within that limit in practical training, plus odd half-hours for lectures. Non-coms. of the Old Brigade are satisfied with nothing short of 16 hours.

HOW THE DAY IS SPENT.

Colour-sergeants, who are drilling on parade at 5.30 or 6 a.m., return after breakfast to do duty as clerks in orderly-room or quartermaster's store. In the afternoon they parade again to drill recruits, and then at tea-time come back to their ledgers and work until the bugles signal "Lights out."

It is these men—the men who were born too late to take advantage of Colonel Seely's commission scheme—who are transforming a mob into a trained army with a rapidity that would astonish the men who are fighting at the front.

The recruits, many of them still without the uniforms of their particular units, are as keen as their mentors. They are learning quicker by far than did that famous experimental company of Colonel Pollock's, and their keenness and curiosity make them the most grateful pupils in the world. Besides, there is a friendship between taught and teachers that the writer, with thirty years' Army experience, never saw before.

THE SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

Until last month no non-com. dared to be seen in the streets with a private, but now on any evening one may see even commissioned officers walking openly in the public streets with men of their command, and discussing with them the lessons of the day.

The greatest fear has been that the physique of the men could hardly be improved in the shortened spell of training. The last fortnight has shown that in the great majority of cases that fear is unfounded.

The fresh air, the sunshine the carefully graduated exercises, and the regular feeding and sleeping have worked wonders in the new army, and those who saw the slouching heterogeneous crowds which have been leaving our big towns for the last fourteen or fifteen days would not recognise them again in the bronzed, upright alert young fellows who are now halfway on the road to the termination of their recruit drills, and who every day become more infauated with their calling and their mission.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Scaremongers are telling us that we shall fore long be taking our fashions from Ber instead of Paris. Perish the thought! n if the Gay City be for the moment ex ging a spell of quietude to which she little accustomed, those artists who are re sible for future modes are as busily a as ever; and before many weeks are we shall be disporting ourselves in the st "modes et robes," just as if there wer o war and as though all the men were not away. The spirit of our lively neighbours is oo volatile to be diverted from its usual hannels for very long; and even now, hid n away in secret cupboards and boxes, are e beautiful models we shall all be copyi xt month and the months succeeding. Co nly no fashions from any other city in world would ever hold the place in our rts we are always ready and waiting for "latest from Paris"!

A BEAUTIF REST-GOWN.

r artist has in ed us, in the accom ying illustrations, with a luxurious rest n mad of rose-coloured chiffon. The ice and flounces are composed of flesh red chiffon, which is beautifully pat d with dull blue roses. The narrow belt black gros-grain, completed by large roses. Although the flounces are quite ant" around the waist, the pleated and the long-trained underskirt the well-favoured narrow effect so becoming. The sleeves reach to the elbow, and the neck is cut long, narrow opening turned back inty frills. Similar frills adorn the The stockings are of flesh-pink and exactly match the chiffon.

SMART SPORTS COAT.

rts coat has such a universal vogue fashion column would be complete ne; but it is seldom one comes an original example as is depict is made of "Poncho cord," and cuffs, belt, and pockets are in golfine. The lining is soft ollar and revers are large, and down to the waistline; but they in that they can be turned up s to be overtaken by a heavy hat, too, with its one quill, ttle hurt in any weather condi such a get-up is indispensable ng in the country or going in my kind.

ART SAILOR HAT.

om the sailor hat of small not prove itself becoming rt in seeing such a smart e here depicted, with its and curves. The shape is ck and blue patterned taf lined up from the face with The crown, too, is slight ther some of the examples seen er, and this is a point in wea is only the exceptional soi her best in a flat-crowned

"I PPORTUNITY."

PSYC FOR A BOLD ACT SMANSHIP.

Sir derburn writes in the "New S

Just go, in the spring of 1904, an war, such as now rages, s Hume, pending, and Allan al Congr the Indian Nation addressed farewell to India, a great p of exhortation to honour us assembled in his war broke unhappily such a he adjured land was involved, ed and un people to give unit people, "w rt to the British a noble nar ir defects, were advance to ever sounded the world along g peoples of the ion to wh freedom—the na ow most hist of what you e said, "ra Indians should, n those litt to the side signated Fr ave been justly om's keep! rongheld—Free e words, a ier sense of ortunity—opp be India's op f in period proving that imes somewhat clamours—at ights, in the b equal civil nd anxious to is ever ready The appeal, ilitary risks." rophetic fervo the speaker's earts of the paight to the oked—the spiri spirit thus nimated the In the first has anifests itself in Congress—now inspiring a enthusiasm

The tremendous India's opportunity is indeed that it is also E gone forget writer of the arthity. The War" in your last i and the ed himself "One wfully sign British statesmen wi," and nalysis of the Indi under his uided by his timely nd be xpressions of loyalty Indian ncere, but he warmte are to country is very fies that ith its political con satisfied desire to maintain the British connection, but it is on the condition that the connection should be in accordance with royal and parliamentary pledges; that it should be a fair partnership, beneficial to both parties; that it should represent brotherhood, not subjection and exploitation.

As your correspondent has well shown, now is the psychic moment for a bold act of statesmanship, something that will show genuine sympathy and confidence. The disarming of the population, the rejection of Indians as volunteers, the withholding of commissions in the Army from Indians (the cadet corps created by Lord Curzon exists unfortunately only for ornamental purposes), the harsh Press laws and laws against public meetings, the refusal to grant free and compulsory primary education—all such galling race restrictions are evidence of official distrust, of disbelief in the loyalty of the masses. What is now wanted is a declaration by the highest authority of whole-hearted trust in the Indian people, and this declaration in words must be accompanied by corresponding deeds, by sweeping away the whole fabric of distrust and repression, which is alien to British sentiment and destructive of goodwill among all classes of the Indian people.

THREE MEASURES OF REFORM.

No doubt, in some of these matters, such as primary education and Press laws, it may not be possible to take immediate action just now, and we may have to wait till the close of the war before the existing sense of wrong in the Indian mind is removed. But in regard to others, the very crisis which confronts us affords the most suitable opportunity for taking generous action. In particular I strongly urge the immediate adoption of the following three measures:—

(1) A modification of the Arms Act. As your correspondent says, "It may not be practical politics to repeal the Arms Act at once, but there ought now to be no difficulty in beginning by exempting men of position and education from the operation of the Act, or by making the issue to them of licenses to bear arms a matter of course." At any rate, the very least that ought to be done at once is to remove the element of racial discrimination from present arrangements by making licences equally necessary in the case of both Europeans and Indians, and granting them to Indians of education and position in the same liberal spirit in which they will be granted to Europeans.

(2) The formation of Indian volunteer corps. The Government have very wisely decided to bring not only European troops but also Indian troops from India to reinforce the Expeditionary Force, and it is possible that the bulk of the regular army in India may have to be so brought. The work of Indian defence will then fall on the Imperial Service troops of Feudatory States, a few thousand European volunteers and a few thousand Indian reservists. To my mind it will now be an act of the highest statesmanship to seize this opportunity to enrol carefully selected Indians as volunteers to join in the defence of their own hearths and homes, and thus remove from them what is at once a grievous disability and a great stigma.

(3) The grant of commissions to Indians in the Army. This important and far-reaching measures, strongly supported for many years by many of the highest civil and military authorities in India, has been very near adoption more than once during the last ten years. The late Lord Minto publicly stated a short time before his lamented death that this was a reform on which he had set his heart, and he had hoped to see it carried through during his Viceroyalty, but that at the last moment some obstacle here at home prevailed, his recommendations came to be pigeonholted. I have also heard on excellent authority that Lord Kitchener and Sir O'Moore Creagh, chiefs of the army in India during the last twelve years, were both strongly in favour of this reform, and there was a general expectation in India that the historic visit of the present King and Queen would be signalised, among other things, by the announcement at the Delhi Durbar of this long-awaited mark of royal confidence in Indian loyalty. Now that Indian troops will be fighting in Europe side by side with English troops against a common enemy of the Empire, this measure of bare justice to the people of India ought no longer to be denied or delayed.

ROYAL CLEMENCY FOR POLITICALS.

A smaller matter—still one which will have an excellent effect on public feeling in India—is the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners. In this country Royal clemency has been extended to political offenders in connection with labour strikes and Suffragist agitation and the opportunity should be taken to extend similar clemency to political offenders in India whose offences are unconnected with violence or moral delinquency.

Happily His Majesty the King-Emperor knows how to reach the hearts of the people, and his constitutional advisers should lose no time in moving him to issue such a gracious message to the princes and people of India. It will carry healing on its wings and hope in its bosom.

THE BATTLE OF THE BIGHT.

Had I the fabled herb
That brought to life the dead,
Whom would I dare disturb
In his eternal bed?
Great Grenville would I wake,
And with glad tidings make
The soul of mighty Drake
Lift an exulting head.
As rose the murky sun,
Our men the North Sea scanned,
And each rejoicing gun
Welcomed a foe at hand.
And thundering its delight,
Opened its mouth outright,
And bit them in the bight,
The bight of Heligoland.
With captains who might claim
They can do aught but flee;
With gunners who can aim,
But cannot bow the knee;
We hammered to their doom
Four giants 'mid the gloom,
And one to a fiercer tomb
Sent blazing down the sea.
Sleep on, O Drake, sleep well!
Thou hast thy heart's desire.
Grenville, whom nought could quell,
Thou dost hand on thy fire.
And thou that had'st no peer,
Nelson! thou need'st not fear:
Thy sons and heirs are here,
Nor shall they shame their sire.

—WILLIAM WATSON in "The Times."

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